



# The



# Call



VOLUME LXXVII.—NO. 140.

SAN FRANCISCO, MONDAY, MORNING, APRIL 29, 1895.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## NEWS OF THE COAST.

### Mysterious Drowning of Dr. Burnett of Los Angeles.

## NEWS OF MARE ISLAND.

### A San Francisco Embezzler Captured by a Portland Detective.

## PURSING CLE-ELUM BANDITS.

### Arrest of an Alleged Incendiary at Modesto—Killed in a Prescott Mine.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., April 28.—The body of Dr. T. L. Burnett was found floating in the stream which flows down Coldwater Canyon, some miles from this city, at 11 o'clock this morning. He had been camping in the canyon for some days. The manner of his drowning is a mystery. Dr. Burnett was one of the prominent physicians of the city, the resident physician of the terminal railway and a man of means.

## WILL WALK TO BERKELEY.

### Scheme of Two Los Angeles Youths to Earn Money for a College Course.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., April 28.—Louis E. Beers and V. Sumner Hughes, two young men who will enter the University of California in August, start from this city to-morrow to walk to Berkeley, expecting to earn enough on the way to pay the expense of a college term.

The boys will follow the coast line, leaving Santa Monica for Santa Barbara on Tuesday morning. They will advertise several publications and correspond for Eastern and coast journals, and are armed with a letter from Chief of Police Glass to convince country constables that they are neither tramps nor train-robbers. They will be accompanied by a performing dog, named Oceanicus Pacificus Neptunus.

## MODESTO FIREBUG ARRESTED.

### Samuel Love Accused of Causing a Destructive Conflagration.

MODESTO, CAL., April 28.—The Empire livery stable in this city was burned last night and fourteen horses were cremated. The property belonged to C. C. Wright and the business was leased to Samuel Love. For some time a suspicion of incendiarism has rested upon John K. Love, a son of the lessee, who was the manager of the stable.

William C. Prescott, his 19-year-old brother-in-law, to-day made a deposition to the effect that John K. Love set fire to the stable. Another deposition was made by Mrs. May Whipple, the widow of Rev. Mr. Whipple, who was killed near Crows Landing two years ago by S. A. Bauguess, also charging Love with the crime. Wright swore to a complaint and Love was arrested and his bail fixed at \$2000 which was given. The accused has long been a resident of this city, and the news of his arrest caused considerable excitement.

The depositions state that Love told the deponents that the buggies, stock and horses were insured for more than they were worth, and that business had not been paying. They both claim that the hay was saturated with coal oil before being fired. In addition to the stable three small houses were burned.

## FLEECE LODE FARMERS.

### New Charges Against the Confidence Men Caught at Portland.

LODI, CAL., April 28.—When shown portraits of Smith, Green and Dudley, the "bunko-steers" arrested at Portland and charged with stealing \$2000 from Jacob Brack of this place by means of the box trick, H. C. Gillingham of Woodbridge, a wealthy and prominent old land-owner, at once recognized the picture of "Crooked-mouth" Smith as that of a man who came to him a week before the Brack episode, and, representing himself as a Los Angeles banker, wanted to buy some of Gillingham's broad acres. The old land-owner, however, was busy at the time and could not attend to business. The stranger promised to call again the following Monday, but failed to show up, as he was engaged in defrauding Brack.

Others have positively identified Smith and Green as men who approached them ostensibly to buy land, but who afterward failed to keep appointments, and it is probable that the three will be called upon to answer for several additional crimes.

## HEAVY RAIN AT FRESNO.

### The Country Flooded by the Breaking of the Gould Ditch.

FRESNO, CAL., April 28.—It rained heavily here last night, and reports from the country districts show that farmers all over the County have been benefited by the downpour. During the past forty-eight hours .95 of an inch has fallen. The rainfall for this season has been about an inch and a half greater than that of the very wet season of 1889-90. The outlook now is that an immense crop of grain will be harvested.

## MARE ISLAND NEWS.

### It Is Thought the Bennington Will Be Sent to Corinto.

VALLEJO, CAL., April 28.—The Bennington still remains at the yard ready for sea. It is the opinion here that she will sail in the course of a day or two, and that Corinto will be her destination.

The Hartford has been hauled from under the large crane to her old berth south of the stone drydock, where a large number of men are employed in rebuilding her. The Boston has taken her place above the crane, and a force of mechanics are finishing their work. The Monadnock still remains in the drydock. The painters are giving her hull two or three coats of lead.

The large crane recently received from the East is being set up on the track south of the drydock, and will be quite an imposing piece of machinery when completed.

The keel of the new tug to be known as No. 4 has been laid during the past week.

## ARRIVE AT VISALIA.

### Valley Road Officials Examine the Proposed Depot Site.

## TREATED TO AN OUTING.

### They Are Shown the Varied Resources of the Surrounding Country.

## SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY SUGAR.

### President Spreckels Thinks That It Will In Time Supply the Entire Country.

VISALIA, CAL., April 28.—Claus Spreckels, president of the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railroad, accompanied by Directors Watt and Payson, arrived at Visalia from Bakersfield at 7:40 this morning. The gentlemen were met in Tulare City by Mayor Farnsworth, President Mitchell of the Board of Trade and County Clerk Hammond. When they arrived here they proceeded at once to the Palace Hotel, where rooms had been secured for them.

After breakfast carriages were drawn up in front of the hotel, and the ride over the surrounding country was commenced. In the first carriage were Claus Spreckels, Judge N. O. Bradley, A. L. Lewis and Ben M. Maddox; in the second, Director Watt, S. Mitchell, E. C. Farnsworth and S. C. Brown; in the third, Director Payson, Judge Andrews, W. G. Dozier and W. H. Hammond.

The party drove thirty miles and were pleased with the country passed over. President Spreckels said he thought the bottom land in the vicinity of Visalia would be just the place to grow sugar beets, and when told that the people were planting them for the purpose of making a test of the amount of saccharine matter the beets would contain, was much pleased. "Some of these days," said Mr. Spreckels, "the San Joaquin Valley will produce enough sugar to supply the United States. When we do that it will mean the saving of \$80,000,000 to the people of this country, or rather the keeping of that much money at home that is now spent for imported sugar."

Mr. Spreckels had never been in the San Joaquin Valley before, and his astonishment was great when he saw the magnificent oak forests, the many irrigating ditches and the fertile soil. The fruit trees, he said, were the finest he had ever seen, and when told the reason why some needed enterprises were not carried out, on account of the high freight rates, his face lighted up and he remarked: "That must be remedied."

The carriages returned to the Palace Hotel by 1 o'clock, and the guests found an elegant lunch ready for them. After partaking of the refreshments the directors walked up to the proposed depot site on East street and examined it carefully.

A call representative asked Mr. Spreckels what he thought of Visalia and its surroundings, and he replied:

"At the present time I have very little to say. The country surprises me. I never expected to see such magnificent land. You have the best fruit land I ever saw, and your people are of the right sort. The proposed depot site on East street is well located."

Mr. Payson said:

"I am pleased and delighted with the country. I always heard Visalia was a beautiful place. Your fruit trees are loaded and the grain I saw to-day is well advanced. Mr. Spreckels would like to visit the east side of the valley, but he has not the time now. The general committee will do so later."

"This is not my first trip to Visalia," was Director Watt's comment. "I visited this place several years ago, but was agreeably surprised at what I saw to-day. I am well posted about the fruit country in California, but never saw as thrifty trees as I saw on my ride this morning. You need canneries and packing houses, but these will come in time. We are all well pleased with the country and the way the people have treated us."

At 5:30 o'clock the visiting railroad men and those who accompanied them on their drive this morning were treated to a Spanish dinner. To-morrow morning President Spreckels and Directors Payson and Watt will go to Hanford, where they will spend the day. The weather was delightful to-day, the rain last night laying the dust and making the drive a pleasant one. The Visalia people feel much encouraged over the visit of the directors of the Valley road, and their hope of getting the main line through the city is much strengthened.

## WORK OF THE SURVEYORS.

### The Preliminary Line Is Now Completed to Burneyville.

STOCKTON, CAL., April 28.—Assistant Engineer Graham of the San Francisco and San Joaquin Railroad Company is back in Stockton with his entire force, having completed the first section of the survey to Burneyville, on the Stanislaus River. Two or three preliminary surveys were made for a bridge site.

During this week a survey of the Mormon Channel crossing at Edison street will be made. The plan for the drawbridge there will have to be approved by the Secretary of War, and the directors are anxious that it reach him as soon as possible. This is the reason that the surveying party is now here. Two more preliminary lines will be run to the river, one reaching Barley's Ferry and the other terminating at Hall's Ranch.

## SPORTS AT LOS ANGELES.

### Taber of Riverside Wins the Championship Shooting Match.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., April 28.—A large and enthusiastic crowd of sportsmen assembled at the Gun Club grounds early this morning to witness and participate in the various events on the programme for the last day of the Southern California Wing Shooting Club's tournament. Saturday's rain effectually dampened the ardor

## NEWCASTLE COMEDY.

### Vain Efforts of an Official to Get Out of Office.

## IS UNABLE TO RESIGN.

### Postmaster Atkinson's Pleas for Liberation Avail Nothing.

## FORCED TO MEETLY SUBMIT.

### He Finally Resolves to Settle Down to a Life in the Government's Service.

SEATTLE, WASH., April 28.—In this country of free elections and numerous political revolutions, there are few instances of an office persistently and everlastingly seeking the man, yet King County has just such a case. For seventeen years J. M. E. Atkinson, Treasurer of this city, has been Postmaster of Newcastle, a mining town a few miles to the east of Seattle, and for the past eight years he has made the most desperate efforts to get rid of the office, but without success. It has become a bugbear to him, and it seems as if fate had ordained that the office should be tied to him until his dying day.

From 1878 to 1888 Mr. Atkinson served

## REFORM IN SAN JOSE.

### Enemies of the Saloon Seek to Organize a Sanitary District.

### Troubles of a Would-Be Suicide—Light Shipments of Santa Clara County Fruits.

SAN JOSE, CAL., April 28.—The prohibitionists of the second and third wards, and a part of East San Jose, recently filed a petition with the Board of Supervisors asking that an election be called for the purpose of organizing a sanitary district. The matter was referred to the District Attorney, and yesterday he filed an opinion in which he says the petition for the formation of a sanitary district in this county conforms to requirements of the statutes, and will not interfere with the exercise of the police powers of the city. According to a recent enactment the sanitary districts shall have entire control of the liquor traffic within their limits. The law has never been thoroughly tested in the courts, and the saloon-keepers' organization will make a determined fight against the organization of the district.

## SHIPMENTS OF FRUIT.

### The Trade Is Light, but the Stock Is Moving Off Satisfactorily.

SAN JOSE, CAL., April 28.—Colonel Philo Hersey, president of the Santa Clara County Fruit Exchange, in an interview yesterday, said:

"During the past week the dried-fruit trade has been lighter than for some time past, but the limited quantity on hand is moving off satisfactorily. Reports from the East state that the fruit held there is being sold slowly in small lots. At present there are no apricots in the exchange warehouse. There is about a carload of peaches and a few carloads of prunes left, and there is but little dried fruit held outside the exchange. During the next two months dried fruit will be extensively used throughout the country, and the small amount on hand will pass into the hands of consumers."

"It is certain that there will be an average crop of peaches, but the apricot crop will be light. The prune crop will not exceed that of last year."

Next Saturday the annual meeting of the directors and stockholders will be held in the exchange warehouse. It is expected that a large proportion of the 500 active members of the exchange will be present. There will be a general discussion of the fruit business and an election of officers.

## IN WANT, THOUGH RICH.

### Strange Story Told by a Man Who Wanted to Kill Himself.

SAN JOSE, CAL., April 28.—A. W. Bowden was brought to the County Jail to-day from Mountain View to serve thirty days for vagrancy.

Bowden is either slightly demented or else he is the victim of adverse circumstances. He says he came to this coast about six months ago from Nebraska in search of employment, and, being taken sick, what little money he had with him went for medical attendance. He claims to have \$2000 on deposit at Western, Neb., and a large number of horses and cattle, besides a note for \$775 signed by his brother. He says all attempts to draw on the bank at Western have proved futile, as no one will identify him.

Bowden had laid down in front of a train near Mountain View, with the intention of ending his life, and had to be dragged from the track. His arrest resulted.

## WHIPPED BY WOMEN.

### Rachides Applied to a Florida Man Who Beat His Wife.

PORT TAMPA, FLA., April 28.—Edward Tucker, a merchant of this place, was taken from his home last night and unmercifully whipped by female whitecaps. Tucker has been in the habit of going home drunk and abusing his wife. Some time ago he was warned that he must treat his wife better or he would be severely dealt with.

Last night Tucker went home drunk and soon Mrs. Tucker was heard screaming. Shortly after a number of men entered Tucker's residence and dragged him to the outskirts of the town, where a number of women wearing white caps were waiting. Tucker was stripped to the waist and lashed to a tree. Then the women, each of whom was armed with a rawhide, began to whip him. Tucker's screams were heard a mile.

When the women finished the skin on the victim's back had been cut in dozens of places and blood was streaming from the cuts. Tucker promised never to abuse his wife again. It is said several of the most prominent ladies of the place were engaged in the affair.

## AWAITING A CONFERENCE.

### Denver, Colo., April 28.—Although Receiver and General Manager S. C. Clark of the Union Pacific has had an order prepared to discontinue connections with the Julesburg branch of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf system, it has been withheld pending a conference with Receiver Trumbull.

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## HEALDSBURG'S QUEEN.

### Fourteen Beauties Are Contesting for the Honor.

## ANNIE AMESBURY LEADS.

### A Native Daughter Who Is Receiving a Large Share of the Votes.

## PREPARING FOR THE FETE.

### Plans for Decorating the City to Be Arranged at a Public Mass Meeting.

HEALDSBURG, CAL., April 29.—Arrangements for the coming floral festival are progressing finely, and the rains have done much in aid of the exhibition in the benefit they have done to the flowers.

A meeting of the association was held yesterday and the various committees made gratifying reports. Lively interest is being displayed and yesterday a call was made for a mass-meeting of the business men and citizens of northern Sonoma, to be held in the City Hall Monday night at 8 o'clock for the purpose of arranging for the decorations of the city and all other matters pertaining to the floral festival.

Perhaps more interest centers in the selection of a queen for the festival than in any other feature. As a result a heavy vote is being polled and every evening when the result of the day's vote is posted in the meeting-room large numbers congregate to learn the outcome. As the contest will not be decided until Wednesday night, May 8, at 8 o'clock, many anxious moments will be passed by the friends of the fourteen belles who are contestants.

To-night Miss Annie Amesbury still leads by a few votes. Miss Amesbury is a native daughter and resides with her parents on a fine farm near town. She is one of Northern Sonoma's most charming young ladies, and has scores of friends of both sexes.

## RUSSIAN RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

### Levees to Be Constructed and Obstructions Removed.

HEALDSBURG, CAL., April 28.—A meeting of the Russian River Valley Improvement Association was held yesterday, and a committee consisting of W. J. Hotchkiss, W. N. Gladden, Lee Laughlin, James McClish, J. D. Grant and Sol Walters elected to determine the lines necessary to be made to keep the Russian River within its banks, and to raise the necessary funds for removing willow islands and all other obstructions.

The committee appointed to view Dry Creek has decided that a levee 1000 feet long is needed to keep this stream in its banks, and the same will be constructed. Ira Proctor and W. B. Knox have just completed a 900-foot levee on the same stream.

## Death of Sonoma's First Teacher.

HEALDSBURG, CAL., April 28.—Mrs. Wilson, the wife of H. M. Wilson, one of the largest property-owners in this valley, died at her home near town this afternoon, aged 70 years. La Grippe was the cause of death. Mrs. Wilson was a pioneer, coming to California in 1848 and being the first woman schoolteacher in Sonoma. She had resided in the Russian River Valley for forty years.

## ARRESTED AFTER FIVE YEARS.

### A Murderer Wanted in Kentucky Found in the Osage Nation.

PERRY, O. T., April 28.—Officers here arrested James Dupont, alias Jake Black, in the Osage Nation for a murder committed near Lexington, Ky., in 1890. Black was courting Dennis Lang's daughter and went home with her from church one night. Lang objected to Black's attentions to his daughter and met the couple at the gate. A quarrel took place and Black shot and killed Lang. He escaped and came West, settling in Osage County, where he married and has become quite wealthy. A large reward was offered for his arrest.

## WIPED OUT THE POSSE.

### Four Officers Killed While Attempting to Arrest a Desperado.

### They Are Mowed Down by a Fusillade of Bullets Fired From an Ambush.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 28.—A Herald special from Pittsburg, Texas, says: In a remote section of Titus County, two miles north of here, yesterday, Constable Oliver attempted to arrest a man named Belcher for some minor offense. Belcher resisted, and in the shooting which followed Constable Oliver was shot through the head. Oliver withdrew and secured reinforcements in the persons of three men named



## FAIREST PLEASANTON.

One of the Thriving Towns of Livermore Valley.

### ITS GREAT STOCK FARMS.

Rich Soil and Good Cultivation Characteristics of the County.

### VINE-COVERED COTTAGE HOMES

Hops and Sugar Beets, as Well as Cereals and Fruits, the Products.

PLEASANTON, CAL., April 28.—"Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed" as are the wall-like hills of beautiful Niles Canyon, covered as they are to-day with the regal wild poppy. It is surely the

practical manager of the hop-fields. The company employs twenty white men to plow, and seventy-five Japanese as stringers. They have eight drying kilns and two ware-houses. Last year the crop was 2300 bales, each bale weighing 185 pounds.

The Pleasanton Company encourages the planting of hops, as it is bound to be a permanent industry, and one suited to this vicinity. The hop-raiser has the advantage of the fruit-grower in that hops produce largely the first year of planting, and the roots last many years.

The great brickyard of the Remillard Company, which plant consists of two Hoffman patent kilns, with a capacity of 17,000 bricks a year, is located about one mile east of Pleasanton. This company employs 130 men during the busy season. Natural gas has been struck in this locality, showing a heavy flow, which, with development, could be utilized by this district to advantage.

Pleasanton has splendid cool artesian water from many wells in the vicinity, which contain many medicinal properties, magnesia and iron predominating.

The raising of fine stock is almost a craze in this Livermore Valley country. And why shouldn't it be, when Pleasanton stock has lowered the world's record? No one seems to drive slow horses in this royal domain of horsemanship. All the ranch boys go spinning along the smooth highways. A number of fine stock farms are here, where famous thoroughbred sires and dams see their sons and daughters train and go forth to win on all the great race courses of the country.

Sunday-school and a strong Epworth League Chapter. Father Power, who lives at Livermore, has charge of the Pleasanton parish. Father Power is a strong power for good among his people, and is popular among all classes in this valley, where he is counted almost as a pioneer.

What about the schools may be asked, and the verdict is good, very good. A. M. Sanford, who has been principal of the grammar schools for eight years is doing good work in which he is well assisted by Miss L. Harris, vice-principal and a faithful corps of teachers. Mr. Sanford has ten pupils ready for graduation.

The school has several unique points not always found in public schools; that is a good literary society in connection with the school work, and a well equipped gymnasium where teachers and pupils have certain hours for athletic exercise. Mr. Sanford is a particularly earnest man, the friend of his pupils.

Pleasanton has an enterprising weekly paper, the Times, which is edited by a live young man, C. S. White.

When the gas wells are developed and a sugar and other factories are established here, as they surely will be, this town of Pleasanton will be a business point of consequence.

## MURDER MYSTERY SOLVED

Philadelphia Police Unravel a Crime Committed Sixteen Years Ago.

Evidence Pointed to the Husband of the Dead Woman, But He Was Innocent.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 28.—A murder mystery dating back several years, where evidence pointed strongly to James E. Logue, known to the police of the United States as "Jimmy" Logue, has been cleared up by a confession of the murderer. On the night of February 22, 1879, Johanna Logue, the wife of Jimmy, vanished suddenly as if the earth had opened and swallowed her. The newspapers at the time were full of it, rewards were offered and no one was more indefatigable in his efforts to locate the woman than Logue himself. On October 16, 1893, fourteen years afterward, a carpenter repairing the house at 1250 North Eleventh street tore up some boards in the kitchen and there found the skeleton of a woman. When it became known that Logue and his wife had lived in the house suspicion at once pointed to him as the murderer, but all search for him proved unavailing.

On the evening of March 5 last the door-bell of Coroner Ashbridge's private residence rang, and, answering it in person, he was confronted by an old white-haired man, who said abruptly: "I am Jimmy Logue and I have come to give myself up."

That was all he said and the Coroner handed him over to the police under an assumed name. From that time on the Coroner and Detective Geyer worked together in secret until they had unraveled the complete story, which culminated a few days ago in the arrest of a man whose identity was not revealed until to-day. He is Alphonse Coutier Jr., the illegitimate son of one of Logue's former alleged wives. He is locked up in the City Hall on a charge of murder, while in a neighboring cell is Logue, held as the star witness.

Coutier has made a confession, in which he acknowledges causing the woman's death, though he asserts it was done involuntarily.

### CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Ex-City Treasurer Luscomb of Milwaukee Will Plead Self-Defense.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 28.—Ex-City Treasurer Luscomb was formally placed under arrest this afternoon, charged with murder in the first degree for shooting his brother-in-law, Emil A. Sanger, brother of the champion bicyclist, Saturday night. The prisoner was released on \$10,000 bail furnished by his father and Henry Haase. Public sympathy seems to be with Luscomb and hundreds of leading citizens called upon him at the police station to offer assistance and advice. Even some of the members of the Sanger family do not bear him any great resentment, knowing as they did that the murdered man had cruelly beaten his wife and threatened to kill Luscomb.

When Sanger went to the Luscomb home on Grand avenue and Fifteenth street, where his wife had taken refuge with her brother and father after he had beaten her, he carried a heavy cane but no revolver, and when he stepped up to the door and tried to force an entrance Luscomb shot him through a heavy plate glass. His head was literally filled with the pieces and he died instantly. He had been to the house before and showed a gardener a long knife which he said he would use on Luscomb. This is the latter's excuse for shooting Sanger.

### PELICAN POINT MURDERS.

The Utah Sheriff Receives an Important Tip From Montana.

SALT LAKE, Utah, April 28.—Important developments are looked for in connection with the recent murder of the three men at Pelican Point, Utah. On the strength of a letter received from Montana the Sheriff of Lehi made another visit to the cabin formerly occupied by the murdered men and found it occupied by Hayes, Tyrell and Lars Peterson. Hayes is the father-in-law of one of the murdered men. The Sheriff discovered evidence which it is thought will lead to arrests.

The exact purport of the letter from Montana cannot be learned, as the officials claim its publication would be detrimental to the investigation.

### BLOWN UP BY GAS.

Explosion of Natural Illuminant Causes Injuries in Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 28.—At Edgewood, a suburb, to-day, the residence of Attorney A. L. Spill was blown apart by an explosion of natural gas, which leaked into the cellar through a drain.

Rebecca Spindler was probably fatally injured by falling from the second floor. Her sister Mary and Officer Selmer were seriously burned. The explosion was followed in quick succession by two others, which wrecked the adjoining houses of A. L. Swift, Professor D. W. Downing and A. J. Johnson. Total loss, \$20,000; insurance unknown.

### Cruisers Reach New York.

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 28.—The United States cruisers, the Columbia, commanded by Captain Sumner, and the New York, commanded by Captain Evans, which were detached from Admiral Meade's squadron at Key West and ordered to proceed to the navy yard at Brooklyn to prepare for participation in the ceremonies of the opening of the North Sea and Baltic canal in June, arrived here to-day. Both vessels anchored temporarily in the North River.

In Melbourne there is a lawn tennis court attached to the Legislature and in Sydney billiard tables and cards are provided.

## SOON TO BE A STATE.

Utah Will Be the Next to Add a Star to "Old Glory."

### READY FOR THE DEBUT.

A Fair Territory That Is Rich in Resources and Attractions.

### ITS WONDERFUL PROGRESS.

The City of the Saints as It Is To-Day—Changes Which a Few Years Have Made.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, April 28.—"The letter in the candle" points to Utah—the coming State. The political and social interests of its people will now find voice in the halls of National legislation and commerce, while the sparks of achievement, long smoldering, will burn with ever-increasing brightness when fanned by the prosperity which will surely come with Statehood.

The eyes of many have recently been turned upon this fair Territory, not only on account of its coming importance in the political issues of the Nation, but also from the fact of its changed social conditions, its resources and attractions and its growing financial relation to the surrounding States in the West.

The changes in its political, social and financial condition during the last few years have been most marked, and to-day Utah is passing through the most important epoch in its history, endeavoring to enter the Union as a free and independent State, having passed through the late financial storm with but little damage; and for the first time the people of the Territory have recently appeared at the polls under the banners of Republicanism and Democracy, with a signal victory for the first-named cause.

For years the political fight in Utah was kept up on religious lines—the People's party (Mormon) against the Liberal party (non-Mormon). With the disbanding of the People's party some years ago, and the more recent disruption of the Liberals, the two great National parties slowly raised their heads, and the old fights, the bitterness of the past, faded into memory. It was generally supposed that the People's party was Democratic, and that the Liberals were mostly Republicans. This was partly proved in the election of 1892, when the fight was made between Democracy, Liberalism and a small array of faithful Republicans. The People's-Democratic candidate was elected to Congress as a Delegate from Utah, and the prognosticators smiled. In the more recent election, that of last November, when only the National party lines were drawn, the Republicans elected their candidate, and many came to the conclusion that there was a heavy percentage of Republicans in both the old local factions. Be that as it may, the reasons which made Utah Republican can be ascribed to the silver and wool legislation, combined with the present policy of the administration.

In accordance with the provisions of the enabling act the Constitutional Convention is now assembled in a magnificent new city and county building framing the laws which will govern the new State. The constitution will first be submitted to the people, and then presented to Congress with the petition for the admission of Utah into the Union.

The complexion of the convention is Republican, and its sessions so far have not been characterized by any serious disturbances on party issues, although the woman's suffrage question called up a lengthy discussion. From the first it was known that the woman suffrage plank would be introduced, but it was not deemed a party issue, as the convention was divided on the subject, and many wanted the question submitted to the people in a separate article. At present it is pretty certain that it will form an article in the constitution, and if the people want it they will vote for it.

The convention has just closed a severe struggle with prohibition. This question has been hanging fire for some months.

In Salt Lake's social life can be seen the most striking changes of all. In the past there was little affiliation between Mormon and gentile, but to-day this has been entirely forgotten and the utmost cordiality exists between all, the leading set in the city being equally made up of the wealth, education and refinement of the inhabitants, with no thought of religious ideas.

The dozen or more schools which have been erected here but recently are a source of pride to the whole Territory, while the system, generally speaking, is a revelation, owing to the short time it has taken to build it up.

The growth of churches and religious bodies has been noticeable for the last few years, and on Easter the services were of a high order, while the music in many was really excellent, and the congregations were not only large but the number of strangers seen in attendance upon that day in the various churches proved conclusively that there is a steady influx of good Americans into this portion of the West.

The evolution of architecture in Salt Lake is a most interesting study. Standing in the upper part of town is a little brown-log, mud-covered house, one of the first built here in 1847. It is a famous old landmark and the first place where the tourist is driven. Directly opposite, on another corner, commanding a perfect view of the valley, is the handsome residence of a leading banker, built a few years ago, and often the scene of an up-to-date reception, german or other entertainment. The contrast is striking and shows at a glance the difference between then and now.

Two dozen homes could be mentioned which have been erected in the last five years, with all the modern ideas of luxury, comfort and artistic effect. The number of less pretentious homes is also very large—houses which, in cost, range from \$800 to \$15,000, and are erected by the solid business class of men. These homes have done much to encourage the entertainments and social functions which go so far toward making a city an attractive place for a stranger to settle in, and the cordiality shown visitors who come, with an introduction or on a visit to local friends, is marked for its sincerity and has often been the subject of pleasant comment by those who have enjoyed a stay in Salt Lake.

The building of Saltair has done much to encourage the evolution of the social life in Salt Lake, and the lovely resort has proved a boon to the enforced resident

during the hot spell, giving one a chance to pass an afternoon and evening in a partly metropolitan manner.

Salt Lake has always been a theatrical town, dating from the days of the stock company organized by Brigham Young at the historic theater which is still doing business and booking only first-class attractions. The new Grand Opera-house, opened on Christmas, employs a first-class stock company from New York and San Francisco, and has been a great success from the day of its opening, a stock company being an innovation which seems to have struck the fancy of the public.

It is the establishment of these seemingly unimportant things which have helped revolutionize local society, and many more features could readily be spoken of which have had their share in building up the attractive place of the present day, the city and Territory which has so many charms for the visitor, the tourist or the resident.

Salt Lakers returning from California are enthusiastic over the projected San Joaquin Valley road, which seems, to the careful observer, to be an assured fact. Others, recently back from la fiesta in the City of Angels, report, in much the same strain, that the people there are anxious to have the Salt Lake and Los Angeles connecting line also.

The dispatches tell us that Bishop Taylor of Utah has been in San Diego for some time on one more Utah-California line, a line which is proposed to run from the neighborhood of Cedar City, a virgin country, yet untouched by the bands of steel and in a region abounding in a wealth of natural resources, mainly economic material. The dispatch also states that a Mr. Powers has started for Utah to investigate the Cedar City region—and this fact is significant when coupled with the information that yesterday afternoon a party of railroad magnates started from Salina, Utah, the southern terminus of the Rio Grande Western, on a trip to Cedar City. The party went in wagons, was equipped for camping and carried pack animals. With the party were General William J. Palmer and A. Foster Peabody of New York, president and vice-president of the Rio Grande Western Railway. General Manager Dodge, resident engineer and Superintendent Welby are also supposed to be of the party, as they left Salt Lake together on a "pleasure trip." Perhaps the gentlemen are merely on a hunting trip, but as Cedar City is their destination, and as an emissary from San Diego is also bound for that locality, and as the Rio Grande Western sees the importance of extending its lines, the impression has gained ground that this trip is the first of a series of investigations which will lead to the extension of the "Western" to the southwest corner of Utah, at least, there to connect with the San Diego projected road.

The Rio Grande Western sees the importance of heading off the San Pete Valley road, which also points to Southern California. This road has connections with the Union Pacific, and operates about 55 miles to Mantle and Morrison, owing to extensive coal properties at the latter place. It is an English road, and though the local officials refuse to be interviewed on the subject, it is known that money is behind their road and an extension is confidently looked forward to by those who know the general standing of affairs in the railroad world.

But the San Joaquin road is the one to which Utahans should pin their faith, as it is a feasible project, backed by the solid men of San Francisco and planned to build up the territory through which it will run. Salt Lake should and probably will take steps to co-operate with the promoters of this line, which will be the means of enriching this Territory tenfold. Unfortunately this city has had but little of that hunting, hustling and bustling spirit of the San Franciscan, but it is coming to it, and men of this description are going into business here right along, entering into everything which helps to build up the commercial interests of their home.

While affected in a measure by the low price of silver and lead, two of the leading products of the Territory, the business conditions of Utah are by no means bad. While other towns of the West were having their phenomenal growth in the "eighties" Salt Lake was conservative. The honeyed words of the boomer failed to plunge her people into the recklessness which eventually comes with unhealthy growth, so that when the crash came and banks were crumbling in other cities Salt Lake withstood the strain. Not having been overborne the people were not over-whelmed. Not so much as a suggestion of a "run" on any Salt Lake bank occurred at this critical time. There were but few mortgage foreclosures, and but two or three important failures. In the very center of the stringency, when money was the most timid, the city sold \$800,000 in twenty-year 5 per cent bonds in the open market, at a premium.

Inquiry among the representatives of companies holding mortgage securities discloses the fact that a number of such companies have not had a single default in either interest or principal. Well-situated real estate has not depreciated in value. The city has been slowly but steadily growing, and, as a matter of fact, to-day there is a greater demand for modern residences in well-situated portions of the town than can be supplied.

Recent discoveries of a sufficient amount of natural gas to practically eliminate coal from domestic use, the possession of a greater diversity of resources than can be claimed by any other area equal in size to Utah, the early coming of statehood, the presence here of the Great Salt Lake, hot springs and other unique attractions and the wonderful character of the climate of the Territory are circumstances which combine to make the City of the Saints an early candidate for the honor of Utah's capital and before the end of the century one of the great centers of wealth, business and population on the highway of great cities between the two oceans.

### ARRIVED AT TOLEDO.

The Crew of the Sadie Shepard Reach Shore After a Rough Trip.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 28.—Captain George Hayward and four of the crew of the little steamer Sadie Shepard, which foundered and sank just outside of Maumee Bay yesterday afternoon, arrived in Toledo safe and sound to-day. They left the sinking steamer in a yawl just before she sank and safely made the Michigan shore. William Jones, the cook, and Albert Hamlin, the engineer, were left on the wreck. Hamlin was afterward rescued by the tug Roy of this city, but Jones was drowned, he having jumped overboard in the excitement.

The steamer was coming across the head of Lake Erie in the trough of the sea and the strain was too much for her. She sprung a leak and filled so fast that she sank in less than an hour after the water commenced coming into the hold.

The men who were saved report a very rough experience, having rowed seven miles in the yawl in a terrific sea that threatened to swamp their frail craft any minute.

In Armenia no preparations whatever for the coming art may be lawfully sold in the public.

## COAL PORTS NEEDED.

Admiral Meade's Cruise Demonstrates That Fact.

### CARIBBEAN SEA SUPPLY

The Stations Are Largely Held by the British, Who Are Exorbitant.

### OWNERSHIP MEANS ECONOMY

Secretary Herbert May Recommend to Congress the Purchase of Suitable Sites.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28.—The recent experience of Admiral Meade in his cruise with a squadron through the waters of the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea has served to again attract the attention of the officials of the Navy Department to the necessity of acquiring at least one or two coaling stations in these waters for the use of the navy. Although the cruise lasted only a few weeks the difficulty of procuring a sufficient supply of coal at different points and at a reasonable price has strikingly indicated the trouble that may be expected when it shall be necessary to maintain for long periods of time, or perhaps permanently, a number of cruising gunboats in these waters. Such a contingency is being prepared for by the construction of a number of boats calculated for just such service.

The sources of coal supply in that section are at present largely in British possessions. The price is always high in some ports, but it is very much higher in others, being known to reach \$156 a ton at Colon. Now that the navy has laid itself almost entirely of sail power and that the ships rely altogether on steam the amount of money expended in coal is assuming formidable proportions and the naval officials are using all their ingenuity to keep down this expense without injury to the service. Perhaps, for this reason, a number of officers who had not regarded favorably the proposition to establish coaling stations outside of the United States are now becoming convinced that such a plan would be decidedly in the interest of economy.

In the case of Admiral Meade's cruise, to prevent the paying of extortionate charges for coal, the navy adopted the plan of contracting with an American firm to deliver coal alongside the vessels of the squadron at some of the ports. This plan worked well within certain limits, and a considerable economy was effected. But there were grave objections to the adoption of such a plan as a permanency.

It requires the arrangements of the movements of the vessels of the squadron with great exactness a long time in advance, and this would be quite impossible in times of trouble just when the ships are required to be well supplied with coal so as to be able to make sudden movements. There is also reason to believe that, while no objection has yet been made to this experiment, the nations owning the ports where the coal is transferred to our cruisers will not permit the practice to continue without the collection of heavy duties on coal, and up to this time no thoroughly satisfactory method has been found by which the coal can be transferred on the open sea.

But aside from these purely economical reasons for the establishment of coaling stations, a stronger one is found. In the time of war, under the neutrality laws, our ships would be excluded from the privilege of coaling in foreign ports and would thus be absolutely prevented from hostile operations, if they did not fall easy victims to an enemy better equipped with bases of coal supply.

It is said by naval officers that the common belief that these coaling stations would be very expensive to acquire and would be required to be strongly fortified to defend them, also at great expense, is without real foundation. Some of these officers who have been giving great attention to the subject are confident that the United States could readily arrange for the acquisition of coaling stations from almost any of the Caribbean Sea at a nominal price. Nothing in the way of equipment is necessary except a landing wharf, and the services of a man to watch the place would suffice.

### Victims of Dyspepsia

Find such ready relief in Hood's Sarsaparilla, that it seems to have almost a magical touch. For instance, read Mr. Baker's letter:

"I cannot in one short letter tell of my sufferings. I would briefly say that I had all the horrors of dyspepsia, insomnia and indigestion. I tried many ways to get relief and failed. Last, but not least, I have used about eight bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and feel more than 50 per cent better than I have for three years past; and all this at a cost not so great as three trips to a doctor. I give God the praise for the inspiration that brought out Hood's Sarsaparilla. May its proprietors live long and do good. Of all the preparations extant, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best for all sufferers with similar complaints. I am a farmer, nearly 58 years of age, and weigh 185 pounds."

S. E. BAKER, W. Jefferson, O.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Is the Only  
True Blood Purifier

This is the reason for its remarkable cures. Try it this spring.

**Hood's Pills** easy to buy, easy to take, easy in effect. 25c.

**Dr. Gibbon's Dispensary,**  
422 KEARNY ST. Established in 1854 for the treatment of Private Diseases, Lost Manhood, Debility of the system, wasting of body and mind and Skin Diseases. The doctor cures when others fail. Try him. Charges low. Cures guaranteed. Call or write.  
Dr. J. F. GIBBON, Box 1957, San Francisco.

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THE BEST OBTAINED BY DEWEY & CO.  
220 MARKET ST., S. F., CAL.

## THE POWER OF MONEY!



### MATCHLESS!

It is marvelous the power of money! As an example of what ready money will accomplish in a depressed market here's this pretty Oxford Tie, vici kid foxed, with pointed toe, V-shaped tips, turned soles. We sell it for

**\$1.00.**

It looks and fits as well as any \$1.50 tie, and will give splendid service. Remember, your money back if not satisfactory.

### SOUTHERN TIES.



### CASH! CASH! CASH!

That is the secret of our low prices. We have the largest Cash capital of any concern in San Francisco, and we buy at NET CASH PRICES. Therefore, while others must charge you \$2 and \$2.50 for this latest and prettiest style of low shoe we can sell it at

**\$1.50.**

Tan cloth top, tan vici kid fox, pointed toe, tip, hand turned, and your money back if not satisfactory.



A pretty tan shoe, V-shaped tip, spring heels, neat square toe, for children between 2 and 5 years. This is a good shoe for wear, and the color is just a shade dark, verging on russet. It will not show the dirt as readily as the lighter shades.



For the older children, those between the ages of 6 and 12, we've a stylish tan shoe, neatly finished, a good fitter and splendid wear. Others will ask half a dollar more for the same shoe.

Sizes 8 to 10 1/2 - - - - \$1.25  
Sizes 11 to 2 - - - - \$1.50

### LOW SHOES FOR CHILDREN.



### SANDALS.

These little slippers for the children are, we believe, carried by us exclusively. At any rate, our prices are exclusive. They come in tan or patent leather, medium round toes, spring heels and turned soles. The prettiest kind of slipper for after-dinner wear in summer hotels or for dancing parties.

Sizes 5 to 7 1/2 - - - - \$1.25  
Sizes 8 to 10 1/2 - - - - \$1.50  
Sizes 11 to 2 - - - - \$1.75

### Children's Tan Oxfords.

Graceful, stylish, serviceable, and at prices astonishingly low.  
Sizes 5 to 7 1/2 - - - - \$1.00  
Sizes 8 to 10 1/2 - - - - \$1.25  
Sizes 11 to 2 - - - - \$1.50

We are the San Francisco selling agents for Buckingham & Hecht's San Francisco made Fine Shoes.

Country orders filled and shipped upon receipt. Catalogue free upon application.

**Kast's**  
738-740 Market St.

**Weak Men and Women**  
SHOULD USE DAMIANA BITTERS, THE Great Mexican Remedy: gives Health and Strength to the Sexual Organs.



## READY TO BOMBARD.

Fire Will Be Opened on Corinto Unless Cash Is Paid.

## THE BRITISH ULTIMATUM

Offers of Assistance From Neighboring Republics Are Not Accepted.

## NICARAGUA MAY YET COMPLY.

Minister Guzman Has No Information Beyond the Fact That the Port Is Closed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28.—The State Department has been advised that the British will bombard Corinto unless the \$75,000 is paid.

The dispatches received by the Associated Press to-day from London and Costa Rica throw additional light on the attitude of the administration in regard to the Nicaraguan incident. It is evident that both the United States and the Central American Republics were anxious to secure a peaceful settlement of the difficulty by the payment of the indemnity demanded by Great Britain for the expulsion of Pro-Consul Hatch.

President Yglesias of the Republic of Costa Rica, if the cable advices are correct, offered to contribute a portion of the money, while the State Department here, through Ambassador Bayard at London, arranged for an extension of two weeks in which the money could be raised if Nicaragua would agree to settle on this basis. It is not known exactly what representations were made to the State Department here by Nicaragua or Nicaragua's representative to induce Secretary Gresham to cable Mr. Bayard these instructions, but as the popular feeling in Nicaragua was all against yielding it is believed that the Government of Nicaragua concluded, out of deference to it and possibly as a means of its own preservation, to stand out in the hope of ultimately inducing, if possible, active intervention of the United States.

It is said that the State Department has all along advised Nicaragua that the expulsion of Consul Hatch was an offense that no self-respecting country could overlook and prompt reparation was due Great Britain. When Lampton and Wiltbank, citizens of the United States, were expelled from Bluefields last July for alleged complicity in the conspiracy to defy Nicaraguan authority on the Mosquito coast, in which it was said Consul Hatch was involved, the sentiment in this country was strong and the State Department took such vigorous steps that Lampton and Wiltbank were not permitted to return but they were restored to all their rights and property and a public ball was given in their honor.

At that time it was believed that Nicaragua would show the same willingness to furnish reparation to England as she did to the United States. But by continued delay matters were allowed to reach the acute stage, and Great Britain, in accordance with the terms of her ultimatum, seized Corinto to enforce the payment of the indemnity claimed to be due her.

Much interest is manifested in diplomatic circles in the situation. Secretary Gresham drove to Woodley this afternoon and had a long consultation with the President. It was thought that some statement would be made, but upon his return the Secretary declined to give anything. The fact that the United States has been officially advised of the occupation of Corinto by the British is, however, definitely ascertained. From recent indications all the correspondence in the case will be held by the State Department until the incident is closed.

The situation in Nicaragua, with the British occupying Corinto and the port declared closed by the Nicaraguan Government, presents many possible complications. From the best information obtainable, it seems almost certain that the administration will not attempt any interference with the dispute between Nicaragua and Great Britain as long as the matter confines itself to the collection of the indemnity. The United States has maintained in the past that the European powers could in their international dealings with South and Central American countries, conduct their disputes in their own way as long as they did not seek to overthrow existing Governments, set up monarchies or protectorates or acquire territory. Such was the substance of the notice served by Secretary Seward on France and Great Britain with regard to Mexico in 1862.

If the company of Corinto fails in its object and Great Britain should declare war on Nicaragua, it is said that the administration would still decline to interfere, so long as the war was carried on not for the aggrandizement of Great Britain or the acquisition of territory but for the sole purpose of collecting indemnity. To go beyond that, however, the administration, it is said, would consider a violation of the Monroe doctrine, also an express violation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and would not be tolerated.

It is pointed out that the United States is interposed to prevent England from carrying out the present method of collecting the debt would be equivalent to declaring a virtual protectorate over Nicaragua and would commit this Government to a policy with regard to the Central and South American countries that would keep her involved in endless broils with European powers. It would give these states the privilege of resisting just claims of other countries and taking refuge behind the skirts of the United States.

In other words all diplomatic correspondence relative to these States would practically be carried on through Washington. Besides it would greatly embarrass this Government in the enforcement of its own claims against these countries. But it is not believed in official circles that Nicaragua will carry her resistance much further. Public sentiment in Nicaragua, it is believed, has compelled President Zelaya to make a show of resistance and to issue his appeal to the world through the Associated Press. But it is confidently believed that rather than suffer seizure or bombardment Nicaragua will comply and pay the indemnity.

There is some difference of opinion here as to whether the declaration of Nicaragua that Corinto was a closed port will be recognized. It is plainly within the power of any country to close a port in time of peace, and Senator Morgan yesterday expressed the opinion that in this way Nicaragua would prevent England from collecting the revenue, but this country

has always maintained (and in this we have been sustained by international custom) that in order to close a port an effective blockade must be maintained. England insisted upon this when the United States declared the Confederate ports closed during the war.

For the purpose of learning the real situation respecting affairs at Corinto, Dr. Guzman, the Nicaraguan Minister, sent a telegram of inquiry to his Government. To-day a dispatch came in reply from the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Managua confirming the report that the British are in possession, the dispatch saying: "Corinto is to-day under the British flag."

The Minister does not know whether his Government has declared Corinto a closed port, but he is of the opinion that such a step has been resorted to. Dr. Guzman made a negative reply when asked whether he had any news as to whether his Government had changed its attitude and taken any steps to satisfy the demand set forth by the British ultimatum.

A reporter read to the Minister the protest against the action of the British made by President Zelaya through the Associated Press yesterday. Dr. Guzman listened intently, but made no comment. The report that the Government of Costa Rica had volunteered to pay one-fifth of the indemnity was also news to the Minister.

"Such a thing is possible," the Minister said, with a shrug of his shoulders. "They are very patriotic, but I have no information on the subject."

## RAYARD'S REPRESENTATIONS.

Great Britain Thinks They Were Made to Give Nicaragua Time.

LONDON, ENGL., April 28.—The United States attempted to adjust the pending dispute between Great Britain and Nicaragua. Ambassador Bayard, acting under instructions from Washington, represented to the British Foreign Office that Nicaragua, if given two weeks additional time from the expiration of the three days fixed in the ultimatum, would meet Great Britain's demand for the payment of \$15,000 indemnity for the expulsion of Pro-Consul Hatch. Lord Kimberley has agreed to this and as it was presumed the State Department at Washington was acting for Nicaragua, it was thought the incident would be closed without further complications, but as Nicaragua refused at the last moment to acquiesce in this arrangement, the original plan of occupying Corinto was carried out. It is believed here Nicaragua secured the intermediation of the United States for the sole purpose of delay.

## DIES TO ESCAPE ARREST.

Train-Robber Wheeler Kills Himself on the Eve of Capture.

A Noted Bandit Who Would Not Be Placed in a Prison Cell.

MANCOS, Colo., April 28.—Grant Wheeler, who in company with David Sizer, alias Joe George, held up a Southern Pacific train at Wilcox, N. M., in January last, securing \$2000, committed suicide here to-day. He had been trapped by Detective Breckenridge, of the Southern Pacific force, who had been following him for weeks past and Wheeler rather than submit to capture killed himself.

On January 29 last, Wheeler and Sizer held up a Southern Pacific train five miles west of Wilcox, N. M. They were working on a ranch a few miles from that place, and on the morning of January 27 they saddled their horses, announcing that they were going on a prospecting tour.

They went to a point in Chiricahua Mountains and left their horses. The next day Wheeler and his companion went to Wilcox, and in the presence of a number of people purchased a lot of powder, fuse and dynamite. On the 26th they took their horses about five miles above Wilcox, and, staking them out, walked back and boarded train No. 20.

When about two miles out they forced the fireman and engineer to uncouple the express car, and then ran the train to the point where they had left their horses. The engineer was forced to break open the car and go in with George, as a protection against the messenger's bullets. After using six sticks of dynamite the safe was finally blown open, the robbers securing about \$2000.

Scarcely a month after this they attempted to hold up the same train at Stein's Pass, but made a mistake and uncoupled the mail car instead of the express. A few weeks ago Superintendent Fillmore received a dispatch from Gallup, N. M., stating that Wheeler and George had passed through that place en route for their old home in Colorado. Chief Gard at once placed Breckenridge on the trail, his efforts resulting in the suicide of Wheeler to-day.

George had parted with his companion before reaching the Colorado line, and is now supposed to be somewhere near Pueblo, Colo., his old home.

## OVER ONE HUNDRED DEAD.

Epinal Dyke Disaster Victims Increasing as Reports Come In.

EPINAL, FRANCE, April 28.—The list of the fatalities by the breaking yesterday of the great Bouzey dyke in the Epinal district of the Vosges increases every hour. One hundred and fifteen deaths have already been reported, but only fifty bodies have been recovered. It is believed that the death list will be greatly in excess of the figures above given when all the districts are heard from. It is supposed that many of the dead were swept into isolated places where it will be a long time before the bodies are found.

The whole region over which the thousands of tons of water swept in a resistless flood is strewn with every sort of wreckage and the whole country presents a most desolate appearance. In many places the early crops were swept clean out of the ground, and the losses thus incurred will be very heavy. Six brigades of gendarmes have arrived and they have been detailed to act as guards. Every attempt is being made to reorganize the district, but this is rendered difficult by the waters.

## INDIANS ON THE WARPATH.

Fifteen Hundred of Them Said to Be in Upper North Dakota.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, April 28.—A Killarney special to the Press says: Reports are coming from St. Johns, N. D., just over the Manitoba boundary, that 1500 Indians and halfbreeds are on the warpath, and that 700 women and children are in tents on the prairie.

Troops from Fort Totten are ordered to St. Johns. A man named Roy, living near the boundary on the Canadian side, was chased by Indians and had to flee for his life.

Won by the Garden City Club. GILROY, CAL., April 28.—The shooting match to-day resulted in a victory for the Garden City Club by a score of 140 to 106.

## WILL FIGHT FOR SILVER.

Congressman E. F. Loud Discusses the Probable Issues of 1896.

## HE SEES GOOD TIMES COMING.

General Warner's New Silver Movement Condemned as Threatening Danger.

Congressman Eugene F. Loud, who returned to San Francisco on Saturday, thinks the financial question will be the important issue of the campaign of 1896. The tariff, he says, will not be touched upon.

"The House is to be Republican this year, and the Senate and President are Democratic," he explained. "It would be folly under those circumstances to upset the condition of trade by introducing a new tariff bill in the House that will be beaten in the Senate."

"The action would be demagoguery pure and simple. It was done by the Democrats two sessions ago. Now I suppose they will claim that their present law is so good that we do not dare to make a change. The fact is, however, as I have stated, that the tariff will not come up because a change could not possibly be effected."

While the Nicaragua Canal matter is of interest to the people of the Western and Middle States, Mr. Loud said that it was so only in a passing way. It is not there the burning question it is on the Pacific Coast, and he was sure it would never become a national issue.

"I am confident, though, that the next Congress will pass a Nicaragua Canal bill," said Mr. Loud. "This may not be the same as that passed by the Senate this year, but it will include its most important features, giving perhaps less advantage to the company and more to the Government."

General Warner's statement that a Democratic silver candidate for President could not possibly be elected, but that a Republican silver candidate might, Mr. Loud disputed. He thought it would be just the other way.

"The Democrats have the South, no matter who they put up," said he. "With a pro-silver man they would have a good chance of a sweeping victory in the West and Middle States as well. The Republicans, on the other hand, have no solid mass of votes to count on. In every district the vote would be divided, and in consequence defeat would be likely to follow the division that the nomination of such a candidate would cause."

"The movement of General Warner and his associates he looked upon as one, the success of which, while a possibility, was not a probability. Its success, he thought, would be fraught with great danger to the safety of the commonwealth."

"It is because the leaders of it are most of them Populists that I am afraid," he said. "They are calling for a bimetallic standard only to obtain political advantages. Most of them believe in fiat money as the best currency. They advocate free silver because they foresee possible success in such a step and consider silver better than gold."

"If the plans of General Warner and his friends are brought to a successful issue these men, with their Populist ideas, will be given the reins of government. Such a thing is to be avoided. I know that they are not a Populist movement, but the fact remains that the active leaders are Populists."

"One of the most dangerous features of the movement," Mr. Loud continued, "is Joseph P. Sibley, the man who has been suggested as the silver candidate for President. I say this because I know him and have found him to be one of the most fascinating men I ever met."

"His very presence will carry more weight than a hundred strong arguments from a less favored man. He is not exactly handsome, but he talks easily and logically and with an evident sincerity that is very winning. At the same time his appearance, while full of dignity, carries an impression of true gentility that wins friends for him and keeps them."

"Sibley is from Pennsylvania, you know," said Mr. Loud. "When I was in the Republican. But he was elected to Congress by the Democrats, and for a time was a Democrat with protective inclinations."

"As to the failure of General Warner's movement I have no doubt. A man who has but one idea is not broad enough to be President, and to elect a man whose sole plan is to bring about the free coinage of silver would be so dangerous to the country that the American people would not be guilty of it. Besides, they will see the danger of putting into power the Populists, who are urging the movement for, while all the Populists in Congress are for it, the same is not approved by any of the members belonging to the two old parties."

A time of great prosperity for San Francisco was predicted by Mr. Loud. He based his prediction upon the project of building the Valley road and upon the fact that the expenditure of nearly \$8,000,000 would be begun here this winter by the Federal Government. A battle-ship and three torpedo boats, together with two revenue cutters, were to be built, while the Postal Department would begin the building of their new postoffice in July.

## MAJOR HUGHES BURIED.

Touching Services Held by the Grand Army of the Republic.

The funeral of Major J. E. Hughes took place yesterday from the rooms of George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., 320 Post street. The services were of unusual interest, and many parts were very touching. Besides the usual ritual of the Grand Army of the Republic there were two attractive additions. Colonel Smedberg delivered a short eulogy and gave an account of the military career of the deceased.

The main services were conducted by C. H. Blinn, quartermaster of the post, and Elisha Brooks, the chaplain. Colonel J. Murray Bailey presented the eulogy, and Captain Gilmore the laurel and Captain Shepard the rose—the three floral emblems of the order. Mrs. J. Murray Bailey gave an additional tribute in the shape of an American flag. This, with the other emblems, was buried with the remains of the deceased. The flag was presented to Mrs. Bailey by the ladies of the G. A. R.

The male quartet sang "Rock of Ages," "There Will Be One More Chair," and "Nearer, My God, to Thee." The ceremony of the grave was very simple. The pall-bearers were: P. R. Downer, John C. Innis, J. B. Wittemore, C. W. Jordan, John C. Jenkins and Richard Ouyon.

Major J. E. Hughes was a member of the California Volunteers. He was detailed to do provost duty in California, and afterward, as second lieutenant of Company C,

Second Infantry, was engaged in fighting Indians in Arizona.

After the close of the War of the Rebellion he became a major in the First Infantry, National Guard of California, and afterward retired. He rejoined the Guard, and became major in the second Artillery Regiment. After a short connection he again retired. Major Hughes was a member of George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., of the Society of California Volunteers, and of the Loyal Legion. His orphan daughter is now under the care of Colonel Thomas Craig, who also had care of the boy until his death.

## LAIN IN THE GRAVE.

Services Held in Masonic Temple Over the Remains of Abraham Powell.

The asylum of California Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, in Masonic Temple, was crowded yesterday afternoon by the friends of the late Abraham Powell. The impressive funeral ceremonies of the Knights Templar began at 2 o'clock. The coffin containing the remains of Abraham Powell was in the center of the room, near the chair of Commander Reuben P. Hurlbut.

The coffin was covered with flowers, and several beautiful floral pieces were placed near the head of the coffin. Nearly thirty of the relatives and closest friends of the deceased were seated on either side of the coffin. About the same time the room was a long line of Knights Templar, dressed in the handsome regalia of that order, and behind them was a large delegation of California Pioneers.

The services were commenced by remarks from Commander Hurlbut and a hymn by the male choir of the order followed. The service, according to the ritual of the Knights Templar was then begun. Rev. Edwin J. Church, the prelate of the commandery officiated and prayers were given by the assembled Sir Knights. The burial services were held at the asylum instead of at the grave.

The pallbearers were: Franklyn H. Day and John Hammond, representing the California Commandery; J. J. Loggie and S. L. Everett, representing the Lumbermen; John Brownlie and S. Warfield, representing Naval Lodge, F. and A. M., of Vallejo; and H. N. Hiden, J. McPherson Hill and Peter Deane, representing the California Pioneers, with J. F. Pinkham as marshal. The funeral procession was headed by members of California Commandery in full uniform, after which came the carriages. By request there was no music. The services at the grave in Masonic Cemetery were very simple.

## ACT OF A BRAVE MAN.

How William H. Finley Was Saved From Drowning by Joseph P. Fleming.

William H. Finley was saved from death by drowning yesterday by the fact that Professor Joseph P. Fleming, the swimming teacher, was aboard the same ferryboat when Finley started across the bay.

Finley went aboard the steamer Piedmont just before it left the dock on its 2 p. m. trip. He took a seat on the rail near the stern of the boat and apparently went to sleep. When well out into the bay Finley lost his balance as the steamer gave a lurch and he fell overboard. There was a large crowd aboard, and the accident was immediately noticed and the alarm given. Professor Joseph Fleming threw his hat on the deck and jumped after the unfortunate man. Fleming did not stop to take off his clothing, but when in the water threw off his coat. He reached Finley after the latter had sunk once.

Finley grabbed Fleming in his drowning excitement and the champion swimmer had to push Finley away from him. He then caught the drowning man around the waist from behind and held him safely until aid arrived.

When Finley fell overboard the passengers rushed to lower a boat. In their hurry they swamped it. Captain Bushnell of the Piedmont ordered Second Mate Douglass to lower another boat. Douglass got his boat down safely and rowed for the two men in the water. They were quickly taken back to the steamer. Finley and Fleming were soon none the worse for their bath, except for being attired in wet clothes. Fleming was made quite a hero, and a subscription was taken up to reward him for his bravery. A little over \$45 was raised. Fleming has saved a score of lives during his life, it is strange to say, this is about the best reward he ever received. Finley is a stage-hand and lives at 301 Montgomery avenue.

## REV. HENRY VARLEY.

His First Special Address in the Bible-Teaching Campaign.

The First Congregational Church was crowded last night by people of all classes anxious to hear the Rev. Henry Varley deliver the first of a series of special addresses in a Bible-teaching campaign.

The subject was, "God's Provision and Israel's Salvation." The text was from Exodus xii relating to the killing of the lamb as a sacrifice. Speaking of the formation of character the preacher held that God never forgives character, he forgives sin. The formation of character, he said, was like the modeling of clay; before passing through fire it could be handled and brought into proper shape, but after it had been through the fire it could not be changed. So the character must be handled before it is hardened.

The Rev. Mr. Varley will preach to-night and every night this week until Friday.

M. Felix Faure is to visit Algeria after Parliament adjourns. He will be the only French ruler save Napoleon III who has ever set foot in the province.

## Better than Whiskey



and more invigorating and pleasant to the taste are Peruvian Bitters. For a great number of years they have been recognized as Nature's antidote against colds, coughs, loss of appetite, loss of energy and kindred ills. They are still unsurpassed as a nerve tonic and powerful appetizer by building up the wasted energies, repairing lost vitality, and inducing a healthy and natural sleep. They restore the system to the normal condition and destroy the encroachments of disease. Mack & Co., San Francisco. All druggists and dealers.

For every Pain, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Toothache, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sprains, Internally for Bowel Pains, Diarrhoea, Chills and Fever, 50 cents.

# IT RAINED SATURDAY!

And not in little drops either. It came down in bucketfuls. Our Department Managers' hopes were screwed up the highest pitch in the hopes of having one of the biggest days of the season, and despite the rain, despite the gloomy and stormy weather, instead of the store being empty it was crowded. Is it not remarkable? Now what do you attribute that to? We are at a loss ourselves to have found our store crowded in such stormy weather.

Perhaps its our underselling prices and our peerless styles. Who knows?

## "And the Tars That Rule the Water."



1000 Little Sailor Suits made from the famous Gold Medal Blue Flannel, with extra pair of trousers, with a Blue Yacht Cap to match, with cord and whistle—the entire combination Monday,

**\$1.50.**

Sizes 3 to 10 years. Won't there be a scramble for 'em?

## Sailors in Wash Fabrics.



Many handsome designs in Galateas and pretty stripes; colors guaranteed; with cord and whistle; sizes, 3 to 10 years.

MONDAY

**\$1.00.**

## The Best Thing We Have

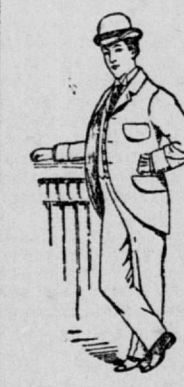


To offer Monday consists of 500 of these Long Pants Reefer Suits of ours, made from those fine English Twill Cheviots, in blue, handsomely gotten up, that we will sell on Monday at

**\$3.50.**

Sizes, 3 to 10 years. These are suits that cannot positively be purchased in any other house in town under \$8.

## Long Trouser Boys.



A wealth of lovely suits for these young men between the ages of 12 and 19, made right in our own tailor shops in New York City, handsome and slightly; all new for spring; in either the single-breasted three-button cutaway, sack or the double-breasted in those rough twill cheviots in blue and black; also in fancy Scotchies.

MONDAY,

**\$10.00.**

## Yacht Caps.



For those little fellows. About 500 dozen made up from remnants of high-class Cheviots, Worsted and Cassimeres, among which you will find many navy blues, worth all the way up to 50c.

MONDAY,

**15c.**

## Some Charming Suits for Men.



In our Suit Department Monday.

We have decided to take about 300 very choice Spring Suits for Men in neat dark colorings and let 'em fly Monday at

**\$6.45**



WE CAN stand three more days on those fine Blue and Black Twill Cheviots that we advertised in last Friday's Examiner at \$10.00. There's a grace and charm to these garments that few tailors in America can equal.

They come in the single-breasted three-button cutaway sack, the double-breasted sack and in the Regent cutaway.

Again for three days at

**\$10.00.**

## Men's Trousers.



Some very fashionable Tweeds and Cheviots in stripes and small pinhead checks in light colorings for spring wear. Perfectly tailored. Nothing ails 'em but the price, and that will be Monday,

**\$2.50.**



Short Trouser Boys.

After Saturday's rush we find that we have some broken lines numbering between 150 and 200 suits. No questions will be asked what the former price was. They're for lads between the ages of 4 and 15.

MONDAY, YOUR PICK,

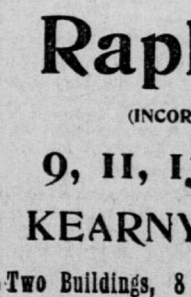
**\$1.50.**



## Reefer Suits

1000 of 'em in blue, with broad braid on collar—very fashionable—very slightly; other stores are selling no better suits for \$5. Sizes, 3 to 10 years. MONDAY,

**\$2.75.**



While last Saturday's run on Sweaters nearly cleaned us out, we have taken down from reserved stock some higher priced Sweaters, in blues and blacks—full-fashioned high-class Sweaters—and we will sell 'em Monday, in all sizes for men, at

**\$1.25.**

## Percalé Shirt Waists.



1000 dozen Monday in all New Spring colorings, sizes 3 to 12 years,

**15c.**

We reserve the right to limit the quantity to each customer.

## The \$5.00 Hat Trade.



You're the people we want to speak to now.

We will have on sale in all the latest blocks, in all the newest fashionable colorings the haters' \$5 hat—every bit as good, but we're after more hat business; we're after your hat trade.

Monday the choice of all these good hats,

**\$2.50.**

## A Swell Shirt.



Striped bosoms, striped cuffs, white bodies, with white collars; it's the swellest shirt of the day. The exclusive haberdashers tax you \$1.50 for anything as choice. We'll sell 500 of 'em beginning

MONDAY at











**The San Francisco Call**

**CHARLES M. SHORTRIDGE,**  
Editor and Proprietor.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES:**  
DAILY CALL—46¢ per year by mail; by carrier, 15¢ per week.  
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MONDAY.....APRIL 29, 1895

Enterprise is a form of morality.

No sooner did the heavens begin to weep than the people began to smile.

Every new improvement adds to the value of every previous improvement.

An honest debt of the City must be paid and honest men will find a way to pay it.

The Nicaraguans have made Dame Britannia think that it is about time for her to sit down and comb the hayseed out of her hair.

England may encounter a pin if she sits on the chair which Nicaragua left at Cointo.

There is no longer a Walker to straighten things out in Nicaragua, but Joaquin Miller is still left to us.

This is a State of marvels, for last Friday and Saturday the clouds rained millions of dollars upon the soil.

Even those people who are not in favor of bimetalism are opposed to giving currency to Clevelandism.

Political thunder-clouds are already charging themselves with lightning for Presidential candidates.

This week will see a further advance made in the San Joaquin road and new steps taken for progress.

Eastern papers are making life miserable in that section by interspersing spring poetry with baseball yells.

The two Santa Cruz boys who played with powder saved themselves the embarrassment of a maternal blowing up.

It is only those whose avarice prompts them to get money without earning it that are swindled by lotteries and bucket-shops.

While everybody knows that Grover's letter on the money question was vague, there is no desire for him to write another to explain it.

The rain has put a gold pen into the hand of every citizen, who can benefit himself and the State by signing for shares in the Valley road.

Wisconsin is rejoicing over the fact that not a single bill passed by the Legislature this winter was bad enough to require a veto by the Governor.

It is now fairly well assured that the receipts from the income tax will fall below \$15,000,000, and Carlisle's anticipated surplus will drop and be lost in the deficit.

The Monroe Doctrine has put spectacles on its ancient eyes, but it would require an unearthly telescope to reveal to its vision anything in the vicinity of Nicaragua.

It is hard to understand how the Democrats of any State could invent a faction fight unknown to the Democrats in the late Congress, but those in Illinois are doing it.

A thorough-going newspaper will not only make the world known to the world, but will make the community known to the world.

The outlook for crops in the Mississippi Valley is reported to be unusually good this year, and as a consequence the belief in the coming of better times is growing in every field.

Eastern Republicans are rapidly getting into line with Western men on the silver question, and by the time of the next Presidential campaign, the party will be unanimous.

The presence of so many angels at the churches and nativity of San Francisco ought to be sufficient to convince the most casual observer that we are not living very far from heaven.

While the Democrats are casting an eye toward the sundown sea for a Presidential candidate, the Hon. Stephen M. White declares that he is not a candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

The city resident who drops his money into bucket-shops has no right to laugh at the farmer who becomes the victim of the goldbrick swindle because he "does not read the papers."

England feels easy enough when she goes out to fight a European lion, but when a little Nicaraguan gnat bites her she either has to bear the pain in silence or hurt her nails in scratching.

If the people who are brooding and "theorizing" over the Williams-Lamont murders do not drive themselves to insanity or suicide it will be merely because they are lacking in brains.

The best way for Japan to meet the protest sent to the Mikado by European powers, is to give the Chinese a few lessons in the art of war and then unite with them to drive the Europeans out of Asia altogether.

The latest caper of the advanced woman is reported from London, where a Mrs. Beaulieu, who set up as a stockbroker, hired her husband as clerk and then undertook to discharge him for disobedience of orders.

The Democrats are making a move to forestall the Republicans in the raising of the free-coinage issue, but they will have to do a great deal of scrambling yet before they can emerge from the wide shadow which Grover casts.

Politics is red-hot in Kentucky over an election which is not to take place until next fall, the present heat being due to a fight for the Democratic nomination for Governor and indorsement for Senator by the convention in June.

If the popular sentiment against a third term did not render Cleveland immune against a renomination, it is conceivable that the influence of Wall street in the White House might not stand between free coinage and prosperity.

Again we are to have a Government stirring up of the ugly contention between San Pedro and Santa Monica as to which shall be selected to receive the contemplated harbor improvements, and this reminds us that in ages past there was some talk about a new Postoffice at San Francisco.

**A TIMELY BENEFIT.**

The rain of Friday and Saturday was remarkable not only for the fact that it covered the State from end to end, but because it was just in sufficient quantity and came at a time when it could do the most good in all possible ways. Hay-cutting had begun in only a few advanced sections, and such hay as had been cut suffered no damage. All cereal crops were immensely benefited, and the orchards and vineyards were greatly improved. The CALL's reports from all parts of the State indicate that the crops of all kinds this year will be heavy, and that the rain has added millions of dollars to the wealth of the State.

Two very important considerations are suggested by this condition.

One is that the people are now enabled and encouraged to push the development of the State with all possible vigor. No conceivable danger, such as tornadoes, cyclones and the like, which are always a menace to farmers east of the Sierra Nevada, can be expected in California, and the market conditions of the world indicate that profitable prices will be received for all our products, including even wheat. The profits of wine-making and orange-growing have been assured and demonstrated by the organization of those engaged in these industries. The raisin-growers have made a similar organization with a like prospect of generous returns, and now the growers of deciduous fruits are preparing to follow the rule which has proved so beneficial in allied industries.

In short, by reason of all these financial factors, counting others, the financial outlook for California this year is unusually bright. This brings us to the second consideration—namely, that there is now every good reason why the spirit of progress which is stirring the people should be advanced with all the energy that intelligence and prosperity can command. Everything lately has been happening in just the right way in California. It seems almost providential that the splendid rain should have come to fill the measure into which already had been poured the inauguration of the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railroad, the wonderful festivals in various parts of the State and the cementing of State fellowship through the efforts of the Half-million Club of San Francisco. Those parts of the San Joaquin Valley which were feeling uncertain on the score of their crop returns are now assured of an abundance and are encouraged to come forward generously in aid of the Valley road.

Never in the history of the State have so many cheering conditions existed at one time. All that remains now to be done is the utilization of the resources and opportunities which are at hand. The extent to which this is done will be the measure of our intelligence in their use and of our pride in the State. Centralization of effort must be the means by which these great ends are to be achieved, and as the Valley road is the most prominent undertaking now before the people it should receive the first support.

**A DANGEROUS REPORT.**

From a scientific point of view there is nothing very surprising or extraordinary in the report of the British royal commission appointed to examine into the effects of opium-eating in India. The commission reports that "the temperate use of opium in India should be viewed in the same light as the temperate use of alcohol in England," and that "opium is harmful, harmless or beneficial, according to the measure and direction with which it is used." Although we are assured by the London telegram bringing this report that the report "will not astonish many people, especially in America," there is nothing about it that is astonishing to a well-informed person.

The report means to say merely that the moderate use of opium in a country where this is the national nerve-stimulant, is no more harmful to its users than the moderate use of alcohol to the people of alcohol-using countries.

On its face this seems a rational and scientific view, but when we reflect on the history of India and China, the two great opium-eaters of the world, we are not convinced that opium is less harmful to a people as a whole than alcohol. Nor can we keep out of mind the fact that while there is much in the dreamy philosophy of opium-eating countries that is profound and beautiful, the aggressive, rapidly evolving and world-making countries are those in which alcohol is the national dissipation.

But aside from these considerations the report carries an element of danger, in that it might be accepted by the individuals of an alcohol-using country as a dictum that they may use opium in moderation with as much safety as alcohol. We know from the very direct testimony which San Francisco can furnish that this cannot be done with any safety whatever. We know that while a Chinese may indulge all through his life in a moderate use of the opium-pipe without apparent great harm to himself, the Americans who adopt the practice invariably become wretched slaves to the vice, sink lower and lower, lose every shred of strength, health and self-respect, become beggars, vagabonds and thieves, and finally suffer an early death of the most degraded and miserable kind.

For a similar reason—lack of inherited adaptability—alcohol has been the prime agency in the nearly complete extermination of the North American Indians. The royal commission of England seems not to have taken a sufficiently broad and profound view of the case, and appears to have been derelict in warning alcohol-users of the terrible dangers which we have indicated.

**A METROPOLITAN DUTY.**

In an able editorial referring to a recent statement in the *Examiner* that "the City depends on the upbuilding of the country"—a statement which it declares to be a sign of a change of heart in metropolitan journalism—the *Willows Journal* says: "The CALL, under its new management, was the first to announce that it would do all in its power for the country's interest by publishing descriptive articles of all parts of our State. Had the press of San Francisco adopted this course years ago we would have double the population in the great valleys of the San Joaquin and Sacramento."

After pointing out that the press of Los Angeles by writing up the resources of Southern California has drawn immigration to that section, while the country north of Tehachapi has been neglected because it was not properly advertised, the *Journal* concludes by saying: "We hope to see the San Francisco papers boom this part of the State. The City papers circulate all over the Union, while very few of our local papers circulate outside of the county where they are published, and all the booming of the local press does very little good if it is not backed by the great dailies of the City."

The statements contained in these words are not inaccurate. It is the duty of a metropolis to build up the country back of it, and the journals of the metropolis must be largely instrumental in the work. This truth has long been felt by the present pro-

phet of the CALL, and in entering upon the field of San Francisco journalism he determined to make the paper a helpful champion of every section of the Pacific Coast. That policy, adopted with the first issue under the new management, has been kept to the front in the CALL ever since, and we have now an able staff going about the State writing up the resources and industries of one community after another, free of cost to the people in any way.

We are glad to see our work in this direction recognized and appreciated. We agree with the *Journal* that if the metropolitan press had undertaken the work ten years ago, the country back of San Francisco would have had double its present population. It is not worth while, however, to discuss the mistakes of the past. The future is before us, and we assure our friends of the interior that they will always find the CALL ready to assist in everything that can advance their welfare or add to their prosperity.

**ARE WARS NECESSARY?**

Nothing is more obvious than that man is a fighting animal and that war has been a very important factor in his evolution. Those features of history which the ordinary reader most keenly enjoys are the descriptions of great battles, and the heroes whom our admiration has made most conspicuous have been great soldiers. Let there be the faintest suggestion of a war and the newspapers of all Christendom blaze with flamboyant headlines and nervous discussions concerning it.

Until the war between China and Japan occurred there had been no great armed conflict between powerful nations since that which involved Germany and France. The reader of Flaubert's wonderful romance, "Salambo," may get from it an intelligent idea of the boundless ferocity which characterized warfare in the days of ancient Carthage. Then Hamilcar, the father of Hannibal, was the hero of the world, and later his son, who was then a child, was to foreshadow the matchless brilliancy of Napoleon. Since those days warfare has become what we are pleased to term "civilized"—that is, the ancient methods of torture and butchery have been softened into as great respectability as it is possible for the killing of men to possess.

There always have been wars; and in spite of the fact that the nobler minds of the world have been faithfully trying to erect a standard by which national differences may be adjusted without a resort to arms, there probably always will be wars. Just now there is a heavy vibration throughout all civilization, and if it does not indicate that at any moment a great war may be sprung, we have read history in vain. Just as lions are made ferocious by the smell of blood, just so the world is excited over the struggle in the Orient. To be prepared for war means more than a willingness to fight—it means a desire that requires gratification; and all the great powers in late years have been arming themselves to the teeth. There seems to be no present danger of a war between the United States and Great Britain over the Nicaragua affair, or between Russia and England over the treaty in the Orient; but human beings are fighting animals, and causes for war even graver than the slight dispute over Korea, which drove China and Japan to war, may arise at any moment.

**PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.**

Empress Eugenie has nearly completed her memoirs, which are not to be published till after her death.

Captain Patrick de MacMahon, the son of the Marshal, is one of the volunteers for the Madagascar expedition.

Mr. Stead is said to be writing a novel with the alarming title, "A Maiden's Progress Through Modern Babylon."

Mrs. C. H. Stranahan, wife of J. S. T. Stranahan, known as Brooklyn's "first citizen," has given \$25,000 to the University of Michigan to establish scholarships for lineal descendants of her father, Colonel Seth Harrison.

The appointment of Frederick Wells Williams, a son of the Chinese missionary and scholar who wrote "The Middle Kingdom," to an instructorship in history in Yale is generally praised by friends of Yale.

A friend who recently dined with William E. Gladstone says that the Grand Old Man was in the best possible health and spirits, and conversed with great animation upon many and varied topics.

The late Captain Lauchlan McKay served on the old frigate Constitution with Farragut, who was then a young lieutenant. Captain McKay's long naval career had furnished him with many reminiscences, one of the most interesting of which concerned Hawthorne. Soon after the novelist was appointed Consul at Liverpool, Captain McKay gave him a dinner on his vessel, the Great Republic, and Hawthorne, a painfully shy man, made his first public speech, an act which gave him great embarrassment.

**PERSONAL.**

P. A. Buell of Stockton is registered at the Grand.

John F. Kidder of Grass Valley is a guest at the Palace.

F. A. Boole, a merchant of Red Bluff, is stopping at the Grand.

Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Flint of San Juan are registered at the Grand.

G. B. Koop, a hotel man of Gilroy Springs, was among yesterday's arrivals at the Grand.

Dr. A. E. Osborne of Eldridge arrived in the City yesterday and is registered at the Grand.

George Elsworth Holmes, a well-known singer of Chicago, and his family are at the Palace.

W. H. Burke, a newspaper man from Chicago, connected with the new Times-Herald, is a guest at the Palace.

H. J. Small, superintendent of motive power and machinery of the Southern Pacific Company, came down from Sacramento yesterday and is stopping at the Palace.

**AROUND THE CORRIDORS.**

Yesterday afternoon two short gentlemen—one very fat and the other very thin—started toward the office of the Palace Hotel. The thin man came from the entrance to the courtyard and the fat man from the grillroom. The former was George S. Nixon, editor of the *Winnemucca Silver State*, and the latter was Charles Boskowitz of Front street.

"Hello, Nixon!" exclaimed the fat man, as they came together at the desk. "What are you doing down from the mountains? Here, have a fresh cigar. Anything new?"

"I dropped in to see if you fellows were paying your income tax," responded the newspaper man, with a bland smile. "Income tax?" almost shouted Boskowitz. "You don't mean to tell me, Nixon, that you can mention that and smile at the same time? Come over here and take a chair while I tell you the length, depth and width of the lunacy displayed in the passage of that income-tax law. Here, take another cigar. Now, suppose you sell a man \$10,000 worth of goods in 1894. Your books will show that you have sold that amount of goods, and you will consequently have to pay the tax on the profit accruing from the sale of those goods. Well, so far all is well; but"—and Mr. Boskowitz brought his finger down with considerable force—"suppose



CHARLES BOSKOWITZ REVIEWS THE INCOME TAX. [Sketches from life for the "Call" by Nankivell.]

you sold those goods in December, 1894, on sixty days' time, and the purchaser failed in January, 1895, where in the world would you get off? You have not only lost on the sale of the goods, but you have paid the income tax on the profit which you never received. Is that a square deal? Answer me that, Mr. Nixon. Is it a matter that the people are forced to accept as the law of the land? Here, light another cigar. Did you ever hear of anything like that? Paying the taxes on profit you never received. Why, they might as well say that the government has closed up all the business of that year and that nothing can be done in the matter. In other words, you have got to sell your goods and the buyer has got to 'bust' before you can pay your income tax, and it must all be done in one year. If he waits until 1895 when the tax collector comes around again?" inquired a gentleman who was very much interested in the conversation.

"Now, there it is. That question touches on an important point. I am glad you made the inquiry. Let me explain the way they handle all such cases as that. To illustrate, we will suppose that you sold goods in 1894, paid your tax and the consignee failed in 1895 and you attempted to get the loss adjusted in 1895, the collector informs you that the original business which occasioned the loss was done in 1894, that the government has closed up all the business of that year and that nothing can be done in the matter. In other words, you have got to sell your goods and the buyer has got to 'bust' before you can pay your income tax, and it must all be done in one year. If he waits until 1895 when the tax collector comes around again?" inquired a gentleman who was very much interested in the conversation.

Isidor Jacobs, who draws down a salary of \$10,000 a year as manager of the California Canneries Company, was speaking yesterday at the Baldwin about the prospects of the fruit-canning industry for the coming season: "The outlook is very good for a third larger output this year than last," he said. "The prices have gone down so low that consumers are purchasing more of the better class of goods which is put up in California. Most of the inferior articles come from the East. One thing against their goods is that they do not use as much syrup as we do. Then another cause for a greater output this year is the fact that during the hard times jobbers and retailers have let their stock run low and must fill up again at the beginning of the season. Then the canners in this City alone will save \$250,000 in tin used in making cans through the reduction in the tariff. Last year there was shipped out of this State \$5,500,000 worth of canned goods. This year, I think, we shall send \$8,500,000 worth. "The building of this new road is going to do a great deal for the canning industry in the San Joaquin Valley by reducing the rates on supplies shipped from here, and enabling the canners to get their stock for putting up in their factories more cheaply. That is why Stockton is being spoken of now so much as the place for a big cannery. Fresno, too, will be a good point as soon as they get more railroad facilities to move their material in and out cheaply."

"The factories in San Francisco will start up now in a few days. We begin on asparagus and follow with cherries. There will be employed in this city in this industry over 6000 people, mostly women and girls. In fact, in summer we take all the women we can get."

**SUPPOSED TO BE HUMOROUS.**

"Do you smoke cigarettes?" asked the physician who was examining a candidate for life insurance.

"Never."

"Do you drink to excess?"

"Never. I have only one habit which tends to disturb me."

"What is that?"

"I ride on trolley cars."—Washington Star.

Colonel Gunnison—Has China a regular army?

Colonel Morters—Yes, she keeps the same speed all day.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

**THE HEAVENS IN MAY.**

Of the many bright stars visible these evenings none attract attention more than the group of planets north of west, so conspicuously bright, so near to each other and all moving in the same eastward direction.

It is not often that such a favorable opportunity occurs for comparing their luster, color and rates of speed round the heavens, and the unusual object lesson will be of interest to every intelligent person gifted with fairly good sight. The upper section of the first diagram explains their relative positions at the beginning of the coming month, No. 1 being Venus,

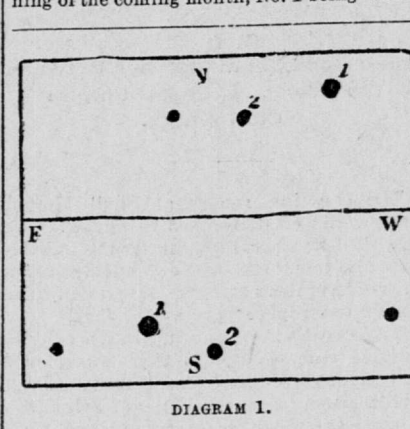


DIAGRAM 1. No. 2 Jupiter and the smallest Mars, which can be easily known by its reddish tint. Venus rapidly gains on the other planets, and having overtaken Jupiter the two are what is technically called in conjunction on May 18. The lower section of the first diagram represents the positions at the end of May, when Mercury will have joined the group on the west side, thus forming a line of four planets within a few degrees of each other.

It will soon become evident that the swiftest on the celestial racetrack is Mercury, in ancient lore the flying messenger of the gods. Next in speed is Venus, and next the god of war, while Jupiter advances only a few degrees during the month.

As they will continue to outspeed each other for many weeks yet, it will be of interest to recall some of the chief characteristics of the starry wanderers.

Notwithstanding its vast distance, Jupiter, being eleven times the diameter of the earth, is an interesting object, even in a small telescope, as its belts and four of its moons are distinctly visible. Many eminent physicists are of opinion that it is an intensely heated body, and though shining chiefly by sunlight, also sends forth some faint gleams of its own. The silvery gleam of Venus is deceptive. It is a dark globe of the same size as the earth, and probably has an atmosphere of considerable depth glowing intensely in sunlight. On this account telescopic observation of its surface reveals little, though one of the planets come so near to us as Venus.

Mercury, still nearer to the sunlight and of smaller size, is also veiled in nearly impenetrable haze. Far different is the case of Mars, with its snowy poles and varied surface, only needing harmony of opinion among astronomers to render its topography a subject of widespread study; for while some enthusiasts see evidence of intelligent work in its strange lines, others withhold assent until the evidence of intelligence becomes more intelligible.

So far no astronomer maintains that Mars is uninhabitable, and this should be remembered

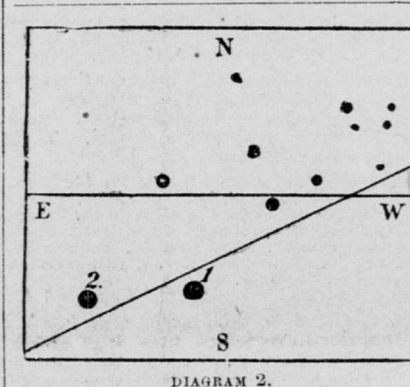


DIAGRAM 2.

later on when the great telescopes of the future shed light and knowledge on the unsettled subject. Mr. Crossley's noble gift of a three-foot reflector to the Lick Observatory will no doubt be an aid in the solution, as it is especially suited for the photography of planetary detail. Though undoubtedly of superior construction it is not, however, of unusual size for a reflecting telescope, one of three feet in diameter having been used by Herschel 100 years ago, and one of double that size since 1844 by Lord Rosse. The constellation Virgo represented in the second diagram can be more conveniently seen by the star-gazer in the month of May than at any time during the year as it is on the meridian after dusk. The intersecting lines show the apparent position of the sun when crossing below the equinoctial line September 21, on which date day and night are equal throughout the world.

Spica, No. 1 in the diagram, is the only star of first magnitude that belongs to the constellation, as Saturn is only a temporary sojourner. The planet Saturn, No. 2 in the diagram, is a magnificent telescopic object, with broad, bright rings now known by the recent spectroscopic discoveries of Professor Keeler to be composed of a host of small revolving moons.

Probably the greater number are mere particles of dust or ice, many miles apart, shining by sunlight and each whirling independently in its own round the planet. Besides this ring-shaped host eight moons of Saturn are visible.

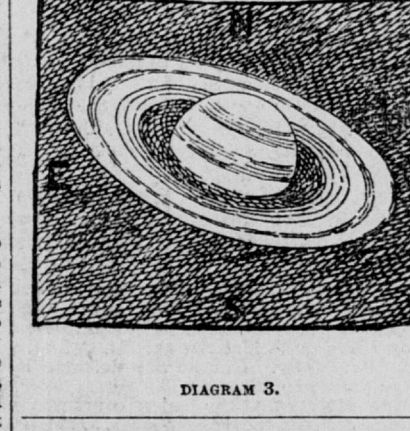


DIAGRAM 3.

the ordinary type may be also seen, Titan, the largest, being 3000 miles in diameter, or equal in size to the planet Mercury.

Though not fully as large as Jupiter, Saturn is nearly double the distance, and with slow and stately pace moves round the sun in twenty-nine and a half years.

While we can presently see the true eastward motion of the four first-named planets Saturn at this time seems to retrograde or move westward, as the earth is in reality outspeeding it in an eastward direction.

It will be many years before all the primary planets, in addition to its usual state of tumultuous agitation; no doubt the planets swing slightly in their onward course, perhaps the ocean may add a semi-semi-quaver to its tidal song and the heaving atmosphere give an extra throb in recognition of planetary influence, but as before stated such effects are all but imperceptible. ROSE O'HALLORAN.

CREAM mixed candies, 25c lb, Townsend's.\*

GEO. W. MONTEITH, offices, Crocker bldg.\*

BACON Printing Company, 508 Clay St.\*

WINE-DRINKING people are healthy. M. & K. wines, 5c a glass, Mohrs & Kaltenbach, 29 Mkt\*

**THE VOICE OF THE PRESS.**

Praise for the "Call's" Anti-Lottery Crusade Universal.

**INTERIOR JOURNALS IN LINE.**

They Warmly Commend the Broad-Gauge Anti-Fake Policy of the New "Call."

**THE NEW "CALL."**

San Francisco Wasp.

Charles M. Shortridge, the new editor and proprietor of the CALL, is not allowing any grass to grow under his feet. He is booming his journal in an energetic, and, at the same time, systematic manner, which is telling its story in a steadily increasing advertising patronage and subscription list. During the past week the renovated Market-street business office of the CALL has been an object of considerable interest to the public. Carpenters and painters have been effacing the somewhat silurian character of that establishment and invested it with an appearance of up-to-date smartness that is in keeping with the new role of the Call. The office is not slow to appreciate enterprise and is quick to discern it, for the couple of clerks in the ancient business office have been increased to a dozen in the newly renovated and reconstructed quarters, and the sleepy air of the bygone establishment has given place to a rush and bustle that tells its golden tale in the cashdrawer and the advertising columns.

Mr. Shortridge is quite original in his methods, and his readiness to let the public have a look at him whenever it desires is a subject of comment among newspaper men. The general rule among San Francisco publishers, personally, has been to dodge the public eye as much as possible. In some offices a visitor has to pass a cordon of janitors, clerks, etc., before he can obtain the favor of an interview with one of the reportorial staff. To see the managing editor is a task only equaled in difficulty by trying to interview the President of the United States. The proprietor's sanctum is as inaccessible as the Winter Palace of the Czar of all the Russias.

The new editor and proprietor of the CALL has changed all that. His office is free to all who desire to see him. He has no fear of the public eye, for he evidently regards himself as a man engaged in the honorable task of building up a great newspaper on legitimate lines, and as such can pursue his vocation without being surrounded by body-guards or hedged in by iron shutters and strong walls. He has the correct idea of the true character of a newspaper publisher and his proper relations to the public, and is making his journal a great success. It being already recognized as one of the best family advertising mediums in the country, his task is a comparatively easy one.

**QUIETUS TO LOTTERIES.**

Galt Gazette.

Now that Wells, Fargo & Co. have issued a peremptory order forbidding the employees of the express to receive or forward any ticket or advertisement of a lottery, we may well conclude that the backbone of the lottery business is broken in this State. With the mails and express closed against the lottery frauds the business will be brought to a sudden close on this coast. The San Francisco CALL has done more in the past few months to put a quietus to the nefarious lottery business in California than any one other agency we know of.

**FEARLESS AND WIDE AWAKE.**

Templeton Advance.

The San Francisco CALL, since it has come into the hands of that live, wide-awake journalist, Charles M. Shortridge, is a fearless, conscientious exponent of the people's cause, and is gaining friends wherever it goes. Give it a trial, and so well will you be pleased that you will not like to be without it.

**GIVES THE COUNTRY A SHOW.**

Reading Free Press.

The San Francisco CALL has wisely undertaken to give the rural districts proper attention, notifying leading events in each community. This is a new departure for a San Francisco paper and will interest the country press and people and help the CALL's subscription list.

**FOR UNITED CALIFORNIA.**

Redlands Sheet.

In taking up the battle for united California, the San Francisco CALL has set a pace for its contemporaries, which they have readily accepted, and the fact that the Tehachapi Mountains exist seems to have been very generally forgotten.

**GOOD ANTI-LOTTERY RESULTS.**

Livermore Herald.

The CALL's agitation against the lotteries has been productive of many beneficial results thus far. Wells, Fargo & Co. has given orders to its agents not to handle lottery tickets. This comes near being a death blow to the business.

**A FIRST-CLASS PAPER.**

Red Bluff News.

Mr. Shubert, the agent for the Daily CALL, informs us that the circulation of that paper is increasing very rapidly. We are not surprised to hear it, as the CALL has become a first-class newspaper.

**PERFECT GEMS.**

**THOSE LOVELY DINNER SETS.**

Selling for a Mere Song.

**DINNER SETS COMPLETE.**

Pure White Set complete.....\$4.00  
Rich Brown Decorated Set complete..... 4.75  
Dainty Harvest Decorated Set complete..... 5.75  
Decorated Gold Enamel and Wild Flowers Set complete..... 7.00  
Gold Illuminated Decorated Set complete, exquisite..... 8.25  
Decorated Toilet Set..... 1.05  
Decorated Toilet Set, extra large size..... 2.65

Newest and Richest Shapes, designs and decorations. Don't fail to see them. Gems of beauty.

**A Revelation in Prices—New Features.**







SAN FRANCISCO "CALL."

BUSINESS OFFICE: San Francisco Call—711 Broadway, open until 12 o'clock every night in the year.  
BRANCH OFFICES—530 Montgomery street, corner Call; open until 9:30 o'clock.  
717 Larkin street, open until 9:30 o'clock.  
SV. corner Sixteenth and Mission streets, open until 9 o'clock.  
2518 Mission street, open until 9 o'clock.  
116 North street, open until 9:30 o'clock.

NOTICE OF MEETINGS.

ACCIDENTAL LODGE, No. 22, F. O. C. will meet on Monday, April 29, at 7:30 p. m. at the hall of the lodge, 116 North street.  
BY ORDER OF THE W. M., J. A. JONES, Secretary.

KING SOLOMON LODGE, No. 280, F. O. C., will meet on Monday, April 29, at 7:30 p. m. at the hall of the lodge, 116 North street.  
BY ORDER OF THE W. M., J. A. JONES, Secretary.

MORSE LODGE, No. 257, I. O. O. F., will meet on Monday, April 29, at 7:30 p. m. at the hall of the lodge, 116 North street.  
BY ORDER OF THE W. M., J. A. JONES, Secretary.

HERMANN LODGE, No. 127, F. O. C., will meet on Monday, April 29, at 7:30 p. m. at the hall of the lodge, 116 North street.  
BY ORDER OF THE W. M., J. A. JONES, Secretary.

ABOU BENADREH LODGE, No. 112, I. O. O. F., will meet on Monday, April 29, at 7:30 p. m. at the hall of the lodge, 116 North street.  
BY ORDER OF THE W. M., J. A. JONES, Secretary.

GRAND ANNUAL GATHERING of the Caledonian Club at the Hotel de Ville, San Francisco, on Monday, April 29, at 7:30 p. m.

SPECIAL NOTICES.  
THE MARIA KIP ORPHANAGE, San Francisco, Cal., has received the following orphan girls from 1st, 1895, to April 1, 1895: Emily L. Ray, 14 years; Margaret K. Evans, aged 5 years; Laura M. King, aged 12 years; Elsie Michael, aged 7 years.

CHARLES H. PHILLIPS, ATTORNEY-at-law and Notary Public, 688 Market street, opp. Palace Hotel. Residence, 1820 Fell st. Telephone 100.

DR. NELLIE BEHLE, OFFICES, 51 E. 25th street, building, 1170 Market street, opp. City Hall. Diseases examined without questioning.

ROOMS WHITENED, 41 UP PAPER, 410 Montgomery street, opp. Hotel de Ville. Collections made, city or country. Pacific Collection Co., 415 Montgomery street, opp. Hotel de Ville.

ALL COURTS—LEGAL PRIVATE MATTER—COURT COSTS, 415 Montgomery street, opp. Hotel de Ville. Collections made, city or country. Pacific Collection Co., 415 Montgomery street, opp. Hotel de Valle.

J. B. MCINTYRE, BOOKBINDER AND Printer, 422 Commercial street.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE.

YOUNG LADY HAIRDRESSER, KNOWING also manicuring, speaking French and English, wishes a situation as lady's companion or governess, or as hairdresser, or as a general housekeeper. Address 116 North street, opp. City Hall.

SWEDISH WATERS AND PARLOR MAID, 3 years' experience; 3 French second girls; French and German family cooks or housekeeper. Address 116 North street, opp. City Hall.

SCANDINAVIAN SISTERS, COOK AND second girl, want places in city or country. Can be ready at once. J. A. JONES, 116 North street, opp. City Hall.

FOR RELIABLE HELP OF ALL NATIONALITIES, apply to Mrs. J. A. JONES, 116 North street, opp. City Hall.

LADIES—YOU CAN GET RELIABLE HELP at Mrs. J. A. JONES, 116 North street, opp. City Hall.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD SERVANT, MALE OR FEMALE, apply to Mrs. J. A. JONES, 116 North street, opp. City Hall.

COMPETENT GIRLS OF ALL NATIONALITIES, good references, awaiting positions. 9 Stockton street.

AT THE SWEDISH EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, first-class Swedish and German girls are available. Address 116 North street, opp. City Hall.

ALL KINDS COMPETENT HELP SUPPLIED. Nurse Agency, 131 Post st.; telephone M-25.

RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN WISHES a situation as lady's companion or governess, or as a general housekeeper. Address 116 North street, opp. City Hall.

EXPERIENCED MILLINER FROM PARIS WILL go out by the day to private residences or work at home; old material made over equal to new. Apply 801, 116 North street, opp. City Hall.

COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation as general housekeeper in private family. Please call 434 1/2 Tenth st.

RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO GO OUT BY THE day washing and ironing. 4 Lily ave., off Powell st.

DRESSMAKER; FIRST-CLASS; CUTS BY McDowell system; elegant fit; ladies' dresses made; 45 p. m.; children's, \$1.50; 706 Ellis st., near Larkin.

YOUNG LADY WANTS POSITION AS housekeeper in a family. Address 116 North street, opp. City Hall.

COMPETENT GIRL WANTS SITUATION; good cook and laundress; city or country. M. B. 81, this office.

YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN WISHES a situation as lady's companion or governess, or as a general housekeeper. Address 116 North street, opp. City Hall.

YOUNG WIDOW WISHES GENTS' MENDING to do. Call from 10 to 5:30, 150 Fourth st., room 9.

YOUNG WOMAN WANTS HOUSEKEEPER'S position in a family. Address 116 North street, opp. City Hall.

YOUNG GIRL WISHES SITUATION GENERAL housekeeper in a small family; would do general housework, cooking, washing and ironing. Call 910 Sixteenth st., bet. Castro and Noe.

YOUNG WOMAN WANTS SITUATION AS working housekeeper for widower; on ranch or city. Address 116 North street, opp. City Hall.

WANTED—SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER in a family. Address 116 North street, opp. City Hall.

YOUNG WOMAN WANTS SITUATION AS housekeeper in a family. Address 116 North street, opp. City Hall.

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## CITY REAL ESTATE.

BOVEE, TOY &amp; CO.,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

19 MONTGOMERY STREET.

\$2600. 3 FLATS NORTH OF MARKET

st.; rents \$348 a year.

\$17,500. BUSINESS CORNER ON HOW-

land street, near 34th; stores and flats;

rents \$1832 a year.

\$5250. NEAR JONES AND CALIFORNIA

st.; 2 flats; rents \$44 per month;

splendid view; always rented.

\$2000. COTTAGE IN CHOICE LOCATION

on 30th st.; 2 bedrooms; bath; good

view; small amount of cash needed.

FOR EXCHANGE—10 LOTS EXCELLENT

Homestead, value \$8000, for city property;

will pay \$2000 cash.

\$12,000. NOB HILL HOME—JONES ST.

and 10th; 2 bedrooms; bath; new paint;

choice surroundings.

\$9000. RENTS \$750 A YEAR; LOT 25x120

to rear street; two frontages; central

location on Pine st.; good improvements.

\$5500. RENTS \$800 A YEAR; STORE

and flats; Minna st., near 3d.

\$6750. RENTS \$33 A MONTH; BUSH ST.

and 10th; 3 small flats.

\$9250. OAK ST., NEAR MARKET; LOT

27x89x9; front and rear flats; rents

\$750 a month.

WANTED: LOTS \$750 FOR LUCRATIVE

business; knowledge unnecessary; lady or

gentleman; genuine offer. Room 30, Nevada

House, Oakland.

A BARGAIN.

VAN NESS AVENUE

PROPERTY.

MUST BE SOLD TO CLOSE THE

ESTATE OF

JONATHAN DRAKE STEVENSON.

In the Superior Court of the City and County of

San Francisco, State of California.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an

order of the Superior Court of the City and County

of San Francisco, made on the 25th day of April, A. D.

1895, in the matter of the estate of JONATHAN

DRAKE STEVENSON, deceased, the undersigned

executors of the last will and testament of said

deceased, will sell at private sale to the highest

bidder for cash, in cold coin of the United

States, subject to confirmation by said Superior

Court, on or after the 15th day of May, 1895, all

the real estate, to-wit: the right, title and interest

of said JONATHAN DRAKE STEVENSON, deceased,

in and to that certain lot, piece or parcel of

land, with the improvements thereon, situated,

lying and being in and to that certain lot, piece or

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## OAKLAND REAL ESTATE.

A fair and square deal; an investment offered

that is honest; own your own home and be inde-

pendent; you will find that we have a lot of

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## FLATS TO LET—Continued.

\$22.50. UPPER FLAT; 6 ROOMS; BATH;

cellar. 1944 1/2 Bush; sunny side; no

corner flat; 7 rooms and bath; \$32.50. MAD-

ISON ST., near 10th; 7 rooms; bath; \$32.50.

CENTRAL COURT, OFF HIGHT AND OC-

tavia—Flats; 4 rooms; 1015 1/2. MADISON &amp;

BURKE.

\$34.12. TURN—2 BLOCKS FROM CITY HALL

flat; 6 rooms; bath; \$32.50. MADISON &amp;

BURKE.

\$7. 4 ROOMS NEWLY PAPERED AND

painted. 1415 1/2. MADISON &amp; BURKE.

COR. GREEN AND LEVINGWORTH ST.—

Six-room modern flat; sunny; marine view.

129. FOURTEENTH, COR. SHOTWELL—6

sunny rooms and bath; rent \$22.50.

327. CHESTNUT, NEAR POWELL—NEAT

upper flat; 5 rooms; bath; \$16.&lt;/



## THEIR TENET, CELIBACY.

**Missionary Dowe Is Here Organizing a Community of Shakers.**

## ALL THINGS IN COMMON.

**Curious Ideas of the Origin of Sin and the Means of Redemption.**

There are only two Shakers on the Pacific Coast, and one of them, Arthur W. Dowe, is in this city earnestly engaged in an endeavor to organize a Shaker community. The other is Sister Cornelia Powers, who is working on a similar line in San Diego. Brother Dowe's mission is the result of express instructions from the Shaker society at East Canterbury, New Hampshire, where there have been some revelations, he says, from the spiritual world to the effect that such a society would be started on the coast. Brother Dowe is a firm believer in these revelations.

The Shakers are a peculiar, a very peculiar, people. Just what would become of the human race if all were to become



A. W. Dowe.

Shakers is a problem difficult of solution. They are absolute celibates, are most pronounced and practical communists, and revere the memory of "Mother Ann," fully as much as that of "the man Jesus." They are not a very large sect, there being only fifteen regular societies of them in this country, with an aggregate of about 5,000 members; but some of the most useful inventions in husbandry and plain manufactures and machinery are of Shaker origin. Poverty, vice and crime are said to be unknown to them, while diseases they claim to have almost fully conquered.

To the worldly and practical San Franciscans a Shaker community would be a curiosity greater than was the inauguration of the Alutian colony, for mere altruism is tame compared to the radical idealism of the Shakers. Such a community, or as they call it, "society," with a membership of about 150, composed of both sexes, lives generally in one building, the brethren dwelling in one end of it and the sisters in the other. The sexes meet only at meals or at worship. Such communities exist at Mount Lebanon, Canaan, and Albany, N. Y.; West Pittsfield, Mass.; Ayer and Shirley Village, Mass.; Shaker station, Conn.; East Canterbury and Enfield, N. H.; Alfred and Sabbathday Lake, Me.; Union Village, Preston and Dayton, Ohio, and Pleasant Hill and South Union, Ky.

Missionary Dowe has begun work here in good earnest and held two meetings yesterday in Golden Rule Hall at 948 Mission street, where he is also domiciled. These meetings were not attended in very large numbers, and probably among the few interested ones that listened to the speaker's "familiar talks" on the history of the sect, his views of the millennium and his enthusiastic panegyrics on celibacy and community of goods, there was a pang or two of disappointment in not witnessing any of those remarkable spiritual manifestations and physical perturbations which in the past have afforded the profane and skeptical an opportunity of nicknaming the United Society of Believers "Shakers."

"Yes," affirmed Mr. Dowe, "I am here to organize a society. I became a Shaker, as you call us, about three or four years ago, and at the time of the World's Fair I went to East Canterbury. It has been spiritually revealed to us that such a society should be established on the coast, and so when I came out here I had that object in view. I have lately received positive communications to go to work immediately."

From almost time immemorial there have been similar societies in existence. Such were the Ascetics of Persia, India and China, the Therapeutics in Egypt and the Essenes of Judea. Their doctrines were about the same in principle; that is, they were celibates, and enjoyed the holding of goods in common.

"During the seventeenth century a certain sect sprang up in, I think, the north France, who were called the 'Fench Croists.' Some of these 'Fench Croists' crossed over to England, and, revolting against what they considered a general system of anti-Christ, preached that the end of that particular dispensation or order of things was come. They made a number of converts among the Quakers, with whom we are sometimes confused."

A small society of these believers was presided over by James and Jean Wardley in Manchester, England, in 1747, and among its members was a remarkable young girl named Ann Lee. She seemed wonderfully led spiritually, and soon after was given a revelation in which the origin of sin and means of redemption were plainly shown to her. These people, at their meetings, were accustomed to be seized with great bodily shaking, owing to their spiritual power, hence the nickname "Shakers." Ann Lee was thereupon accepted as the 'Mother' of an entirely new order of things, and in 1774 received a revelation that there was soon to arise a great nation from the American colonies, independent of Europe and having a constitution and civil institutions that would guarantee perfect freedom of conscience, for, mind you, the Shakers were very much persecuted for a long time.

Mother Ann came over to America, and a colony of only eight Shakers established itself at Watervliet, in New York, and soon after, during great revivals at New Lebanon, a large number of orthodox Christians united with them and proclaimed the millennium as having come. The original colony of eight rapidly grew to a society of 2,000 members, the first

church being formed formally at New Lebanon, where the society now has 6,000 acres of land.

"During the war of the rebellion attempts were made to draft us into military service, but through the influence of friends Secretary Stanton granted an indefinite furlough to all who had been pressed into the ranks."

"Now we hold that every attempt at communism other than perfect Christian communism must necessarily be a failure because of the need of a religious basis. We receive new members on probation, and when they join our society for good they, notwithstanding they may be already married, become absolute celibates. If they own property it goes to the society in trust, they drawing, as individual owners, no interest therefrom, and our contract expressly stipulates against any pecuniary compensation being received for any services performed. One person owns just as much as another of our common property there is no want and no excuse for crime, and our doctrines entirely do away with the incentives to vice. Money is not an indispensable thing with us."

## AT THE PARK.

**Good Work of the Rain—Rare and Valuable Orchids in the Conservatory.**

Commissioner Austin sat in the park lodge yesterday afternoon watching those who were passing to and fro. Suddenly a cloud of red dust rolled past and hid all from view, and the Commissioner remarked, "Singular, is it not; this morning there were numerous puddles of water on the road, but the sun has been shining a few hours and dried the roads to such an extent that we will have to call out the watering-carts to keep down the dust."

"This has been a glorious rain," said Superintendent McLaren, "and it has done vegetation in the park a great deal of good. Not only that, but it will enable us to put the hose away for at least a week. For that length of time we shall not have to sprinkle the lawns and flower-beds."

A new lot of orchids, nearly one hundred and fifty, have been received from Mexico. They are thriving, but it will be late in the fall before they can be exhibited in their floral beauty. There are also a number of the rarest and most beautiful of all orchids. These are known as the Phalaenopsis from Borneo. Some have white flowers which resemble large white moths.

The Espiritu Santo or Holy Ghost flower, over which so many people have raptures, will bloom in July and August, said the foreman, and as soon as they do they will be placed on exhibition.

## MAKE THE PUBLIC SUFFER

**What the Railroad Will Do if the Street-Car Ordinance Is Passed.**

**No Additional Cars Will Be Run and the Traveling Public Will Be Discommodated.**

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors held last Monday Mr. Hirsch introduced a resolution which will put the railroad people to no little trouble and expense if finally agreed upon by the Health and Police Committee, to whom it was referred.

The new law proposes that cars on the following named lines and streets shall not exceed a higher rate of speed than six miles an hour between 4 and 7 o'clock in the afternoon:

California street, between Kearny and Market; Clay street, between East and Kearny; Howard street, between Seventh and East; Jackson street, between East and Montgomery; Kearny street, between Market and North and East streets; Mission street, between Seventh and East; Montgomery avenue, between Union and Montgomery streets; Polk street, between Post and California; Post street, between Dupont and Market; Sacramento street, between Kearny and Market; Sutter street, between Dupont and Market; Third street, between Market and Folsom; Washington street, between Montgomery and East.

It is further provided in the ordinance that any violation of the same shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding \$500, or imprisonment not exceeding three months.

If the resolution of Mr. Hirsch becomes a law the railroad people must either put on a number of extra cars to accommodate the people, or else allow the public to suffer not a little inconvenience because of their unwillingness to decrease the danger incident to travel between the hours named. If the statement of Mr. Huntington is to be regarded as indexing the feeling of the Market-street Railway Company, then the patrons of the various lines interested will find themselves greatly inconvenienced, to say the least of it.

The ordinance cannot be carried out on cable lines without lessening the speed of all the cars, and, unless extra cars be put on, the traveling public must necessarily suffer.

"I have heard of the proposed ordinance," said Mr. H. E. Huntington yesterday, "but as it has not yet become a law there is little or no occasion for comment. I do not mind saying that if it should be I think the policy of the company would be to simply slow down and not put extra cars, as many seem to think would be done. In the first place it would entail a lot of expense that we do not at present care to undertake; and again, if the Supervisors, who are supposed to represent the people, enact such a law, the supposition is that the people want it, and we stand ready to grant it."

"So far as electric cars go it would be an easy matter to lessen speed on the streets named and make up time elsewhere, but with cable cars it is different. The cable runs just so fast and unless the speed of that is decreased the speed of the cars cannot be lessened. We will comply with the law, whatever it is, but I fear the people will follow the example set by Chicago. A law, similar to the one proposed by Mr. Hirsch, was passed in Chicago, and in less than thirty days the people were clamoring for a faster service."

"Now regarding the matter of substituting electric cars on the horse lines owned and controlled by us, I will say that this will be done as soon as practicable. Every horse-car road in the City will be converted into an electric line within the next few months, though just how soon active work will begin I cannot tell. Many of the cable lines will also use electricity as a motive power, work having been actually commenced on the Howard-street system."

The cloth of the old Egyptians was so good that, though it has been used for thousands of years as wrappings of the mummies, the Arabs of to-day can wear it. It is all of linen, the ancient Egyptians considering wool unclean.

There is an article on this market seldom equalled and never exceeded—Jesse Moore Whiskey. Moore, Hunt & Co. guarantee its purity.

From Venice comes the announcement that the bodies in the old Protestant cemetery, where many Americans and Englishmen are buried, are to be removed to the new municipal cemetery.

## CHRIST AND CONFUCIUS.

**A Comparison Made by a Chinese Preacher to a Chinese Audience.**

## WAS AN OPEN-AIR MEETING.

**He Said His Countrymen Were Bigoted and Blind in Their Own Conceit.**

The excitement in Chinatown yesterday gave an excellent opportunity to the Rev. Tong Kit Hing. In company with half a dozen converts from the Baptist Mission and a portable organ he took up his stand on a side street, a little way off from Washington, and soon had a big crowd around him. He is an excellent speaker and his



THE REV. TONG KIT HING AND HIS AUDIENCE.  
[Sketches by a "Call" artist.]

description of the arrogant Chinese who thinks he knows it all drew considerable merriment from his audience. There were a number of Europeans present, and even they could follow the drift of the story from the gesticulations of the speaker.

The Rev. Tong Kit Hing came here from Canton on an evangelizing tour. He is a graduate from the school of the Rev. Dr. Graves of the Southern Baptist Mission of that city, and strange to say can hardly speak half a dozen words of English. He is a most eloquent and convincing speaker and has done splendid work since he has been in San Francisco.

While the people of California spent and are still spending thousands of dollars to Christianize China, that country has returned the compliment by sending a missionary from Canton to Christianize the Chinese in San Francisco.

Tong Kit Hing took for his text yesterday the words addressed to the Pharisees in Jerusalem nearly 1,900 years ago: "If ye said ye were blind then ye had no sin, but now ye say ye see, therefore your sin remaineth." In order to bring the lesson home the preacher described the condition

now that Christ in all his glory is proclaimed unto you and you still hold by Confucius and Buddha, then your sin remaineth."

The speaker next reviewed the life and habits of the priests in the josshouses. He said they exhorted the people to give up the dealing in and the smoking of opium, while at the same time they were reeking with the fumes of the drug. They would urge their hearers to keep away from lottery games, and at the same time would have half a dozen tickets in their pockets. This seemed to tickle the audience, as they laughed and made remarks on the point to one another. He called the priests "blind leaders of the blind," and advised his hearers to take up the cross of Jesus Christ and follow him. The reverend gentleman spoke for nearly half an hour, and every one of his sidewalk audience remained to the last.

## A CHINESE ORDINATION.

**Another Mongolian Has Qualified to Preach the Gospel.**

Soo Hoo Nam Ant was ordained as an evangelist in the Chinese Presbyterian Church yesterday. The sacred edifice was beautifully decorated for the occasion and a large congregation of Chinese witnessed the ceremony. The opening prayer and Scripture reading were by the Rev. Joseph

died to David Jackson Staples, who a short time after came to the new El Dorado, arriving in 1849. Shortly after, Mr. Staples went back to his New England home and returned to this coast with his young wife by the way of Panama. Among their fellow-travelers was George Bromley. Mrs. Staples set foot in San Francisco on January 8, 1851. The couple settled at once on Staples' ranch, near Lodi, twelve miles from Stockton, where they lived for twelve years. A week had not elapsed before the young woman pioneer established a Sabbath-school in Lodi, and as there was little or no lumber to be had she conducted her school in a small tent. This was among the first, if not the first, Sunday-schools in California.

The Staples ranch was on the Mokelumne River and on the line of the overland trail. Hundreds of weary emigrants after crossing the continent and the mountains via Emigrant Gap reached Staples' ranch footsore, weary and often sick and wasted by disease. To all these Mrs. Staples and her husband extended the hand of welcome and hospitality until the Staples ranch became a household word along the entire Coast. There are to-day in this State hundreds of people who will remember their reception in the valley by these two early settlers and bless the memory of the living and the one who has gone.

Her goodly efforts did not cease when the family moved to this City. The Lick Old Ladies' Home was founded in reality by Mrs. Staples. For several months Mr. Staples assisted the late James Lick in framing the will and when the document was nearly completed Mr. Lick turned to Mrs. Staples and said: "Is there anything that you would like to have me do before I put my name on this paper?"

"Yes, I would have you set aside a goodly sum of money for a home for aged women," was Mrs. Staples' reply.

"It shall be done and you shall help me fix up this bequest," said the capitalist, and it was done.

Mrs. Staples was also the founder of the Children's Hospital. She was an intimate friend of Mrs. Crocker, and one afternoon in Mrs. Staples' home, where the Bohemian Club now stands, Mrs. Crocker, Mrs. Staples and several other ladies organized the "Pacific Dispensary for Women and Children," called in later years the Children's Hospital. Mrs. Staples was elected its first president, Mrs. A. L. Stone and Mrs. Elkan Cohen the vice-presidents, Mrs. E. W. Phillips the secretary and Mrs. Oliver W. Easton the treasurer. Mrs. Staples and Mrs. Dr. Flint went to Sacramento and by hard work secured an appropriation from the Legislature with which to start this worthy charity. That was twenty years ago.

Again she reached out her hand and drew around her people means who joined her in the establishment of another worthy institution, the Crocker Old Peoples' Home, which was liberally endowed by Mrs. Crocker.

In her work Mrs. Staples was quiet and unostentatious, and but few knew of the labor she was engaged in. There are surviving five children only one, Mrs. H. W. Yeamans, the other children having died, and four grandchildren, the offspring of the deceased daughter, Lizzie and Elmer Painter.

The funeral will be held to-morrow, Tuesday, at 2 P. M., from the family residence. The interment will be private.

Football was a crime in England in Henry VIII's reign.



## HER LIFE WORK IS ENDED.

**Mrs. D. J. Staples Passes Away After an Illness of Four Months.**

**Her Life Devoted to Alleviating the Sufferings of Old and Young.**

Mrs. Mary P. Staples, wife of D. J. Staples, president of the Fireman's Fund In-

## Yale's La Freckla.

**Death to Freckles.**

Mme. M. Yale was recently asked the question "which of her discoveries she considered the most wonderful." Her reply was as follows: La Freckla, because it unmasked my own face from a filthy mass of freckles and gave me the beautiful rose leaf complexion which you see and which has been admired by the people of every nation. Before I discovered La Freckla I was a freckled face individual, disgusted with my own appearance. To-day I am the envy of every woman who looks at my skin.

La Freckla will remove any case of freckles in existence and leave the skin as transparent as crystal. One or two applications remove tan and sunburn. It takes from three to nine days to destroy every trace of freckles. It is the only remedy known to the world that does this. Now is the time to use La Freckla, as it strengthens the skin, removes and prevents freckles and sunburn. \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by all druggists or

MME. M. YALE, Temple of Beauty, 148 State st., Chicago.

REDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Druggists, San Francisco, are supplying the Pacific Coast with all of my remedies.

"ONE YEAR BORROWS ANOTHER YEAR'S FOOL." YOU DIDN'T USE

**SAPOLIO**  
LAST YEAR. PERHAPS YOU WILL NOT THIS YEAR.

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## LACES, RIBBONS AND GLOVES!

Public attention is respectfully called to our ENORMOUS and most complete STOCK of above goods.

## NEW LACES==

CHAMPAGNE APPLIQUE, POINT ANGLAISE, VENETIAN VANDYKE POINT, POINT D'IRLANDE, NEW EFFECTS IN CHANTILLY GUIPURE.

## SPECIAL==

4 Cases NEW EMBROIDERIES in Swiss Nainsook, Cambric and Lawn (in both Irish Point and Guipure effects).

## NEW RIBBONS==

SATIN AND GROS-GRAIN RIBBONS, FANCY DRESDEN RIBBONS, BROCADED RIBBONS, CREPON RIBBONS AND FANCY STRIPED RIBBONS.

## SPECIAL==

5 Cases NEW SATIN AND GROS-GRAIN RIBBONS, in all widths from No. 1½ to 60 (all the very latest shades) at less than manufacturers' prices.

## NEW GLOVES==

LADIES' ENGLISH WALKING GLOVES, LADIES' CHAMOIS GLOVES, LADIES' SILK GLOVES, LADIES' AND GENTS' ENGLISH DOGSKIN GLOVES.

## SPECIAL==

We have just opened 250 dozen of the CELEBRATED REYNIER GLOVES (in both Glace and Suede) for which we are sole agents.

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1894---TAXES!---1894

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS!

THE SECOND INSTALLMENT OF REAL estate taxes is now due and payable, and will be delinquent April 29, 1895, at 6 P. M., after which 5 per cent will be added.

WIDENING ASSESSMENT due and payable at the same time.

The office will be open from 7 to 9 P. M. on April 27th.

Today, April 23d, POSITIVELY last day for receiving CHECKS. All checks received after that date will be returned and coin demanded.

JAMES N. BLOCK,

Tax Collector.

San Francisco, April 15, 1895.

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